

FOR SALE—25 horses. All kinds and all prices. Call, 'phone or write Robbins Lumber Co., Rhinelander

THE STORY TELLER

Biggest Department of the Great Exhibition Ready For the Inspection of the Army of Men Who Made Its Creation Possible.

Now that crops have been or are being laid by, the farmer prepares for his trip to the World's Fair, a treat which has long been promised him and which he has patiently waited. No position has offered so many inducements for the farmer's presence as one at St. Louis, nor has any previous exposition given the prominence to the subject of agriculture. August and September are the best months for the farmer to visit the fair, for it is at this season that the agricultural exhibits are the freshest and the products of the new crops are pouring into the booths from every state in the Union, and additions are constantly being made to the gorgeous display. Headquarters for visiting farmers may be found in every state section at the great Agriculture Palace, but their special convenience there has been completed a Grange House, situated in the south end of the bulk it is equipped with a reception ladies' retiring rooms and check room where parcels may be left free of charge. Here will be kept a moderate priced room to suit farmers and their families in proper accommodations.

The largest building on the grounds is the Palace of Agriculture, containing the exhibits of the various states.

THE STORY OF DEBEVOISE

By WM. H. OSBORNE

(Copyright, 1904, by Daily Story Book Co.)

THE general manager of the Empire Gum & Gelatine concern, called to Debevoise.

"Debevoise," he said, in solemn tones, "P. B. Hathaway has got the government contract, or will have it, this year. I got it from the inside. This is something new for them, and it means a small fortune. And we've got to have their business. I want you to go out and sell P. B. Hathaway all the stuff they'll need. Sell it—that's all." He stopped. "Say, Debevoise," he began again, "you're a blamed good salesman, when you keep your mouth shut. For heaven's sake keep your mouth shut."

Debevoise flushed slightly, and turned on his heel. "Is that all you wanted to say?" he inquired. "That's enough," answered the manager, "you sell 'em enough stuff so that they can make glue from raw to kingdom come. We need the money and we need it bad."

Debevoise, he said, was not the only salesman on the quai vive. There were several who packed up their grips about that time and started, as the crowd flies, for P. B. Hathaway & Co., manufacturers of glue and ink and other things. Perhaps Mr. Timothy Higginson, of the house of Porter Birdsell, was the most alert of them.

"I'm a cracker, a crackle in gum," Mr. Higginson was wont to tell himself, "I'd like to see the man who can do me at the game."

But Mr. Higginson, for a reason of his own, selected as his companion upon this trip, a very sporty friend of his, whose name was Debevoise. Debevoise had a lively eye, a ready tongue and a magnetic personality—but he was possessed



"GOOD LORD, THERE'S THE ORDER FOR THE WHOLE BLAMED THING."

of little money, though with an infinite capacity for enjoyment.

"Now, Debevoise," carefully explained Mr. Higginson, "you see this roll of bills? Mr. Debevoise, who had never yet been frightened by a roll of bills, looked at it, and reached for it. But Mr. Higginson still held on.

"Now, Debevoise," went on Higginson, "we are going, you and I, down to Donaldson, on business. It is most particularly necessary that my concern, Porter Birdsell, should get an order down there that means a profit to 'em of thousands and thousands of dollars. Now you know me, don't you? You know that I don't go around saying things that ain't so? And when I tell you that there are a dozen men wandering down to Donaldson, and that there are a lot more coming on behind them, and that out of all those men—I am the chap who'll land that order—when I tell you that, will you wonder why I take you? I'll tell you. There's a man named Debevoise. He thinks he's the real thing in gum. He's good. I will admit. But he's a cracker. Whenever he strikes a town, the first thing he does is to fill up, and hang around all afternoon and evening, far into the night, and next morning he's somewhere out to business, but not till then. But then, he's all business, and nothing else. Now, here's where you come in. If Debevoise turns up in Donaldson this evening, you're to take this roll of bills."

Again did Mr. Debevoise reach for it, but failed to create. "And," he cried, "I depend on you to keep that fellow Debevoise drunk as a lord, all night, and all day to-morrow. That's the whole thing. Do that—with

this roll of bills, and I can get that order. Whatever you do, keep him drunk, and keep him away from P. B. Hathaway & Co. That's all."

They landed in Donaldson. And sure enough, as they sauntered down the street, there was Debevoise waiting on the other side, grinning, hand, hot and tired and dusty.

They caught up with him, and Mr. Debevoise was duly introduced. "Now remember," whispered Higginson, into the ear of Debevoise, "keep him away from that big factory that you see there in the hollow, and keep him drunk all day to-morrow."

Mr. Debevoise, past master in the art of making an evening go pleasantly and fast, started in. And Mr. Debevoise, finding that Mr. Debevoise was made up of the real stuff, joined him. They began with a wine supper that diminished Mr. Debevoise's roll to some extent; then they took to the local theatre, then a gambling house or two, then with a few other kindred spirits, sat about at a table at the hotel, and just drank, drank, drank. Mr. Debevoise kept constantly at the side of the roll, and kept up a flow of conversation that was remarkable.

"Higginson," remarked Mr. Debevoise, "may know how to make being made to the gorgeous display money, but I certainly know how to make it." Mr. Debevoise was not altogether at ease. Something seemed, from time to time, to trouble him. He was trying to get to the point, but he was not getting on. He was constantly on hand with a fresh order and a fresh bill, and a merry burst of laughter which attracted Mr. Debevoise's attention from whatever he may have had in mind.

One he took out a note book. "I—I mustn't forget," he murmured to Debevoise, "I—I mustn't forget—business. Business before pleasure, don't you know. I—I mustn't forget."

"Measure," returned Mr. Debevoise, "is my business. So have pleasure before pleasure and pleasure after pleasure; in fact I'm very busy at all the time."

Whereupon Mr. Debevoise called for another round, and time went on—and on—and on.

The others left, but the two still remained. Debevoise kept constantly referring to something that he had to do. "I must not forget business," he said. But he did forget business. He forgot everything. It was after five o'clock in the morning that his head sank upon the table and he fell asleep. Mr. Debevoise, who had drunk sparingly during the evening, but who, nevertheless, was weary, called a hotel porter.

"I think I can improve on Higginson's plan," he whispered to himself. Then he spoke aloud to the porter. "Porter," he said, "this gentleman and I are due at East Monroe, up on the mountain, at eight o'clock. Can you get us a rig?"

East Monroe, as Debevoise had found from inquiry the night before, was a small deserted village far up the mountain side without railroad accommodations. Debevoise reasoned that if Mr. Debevoise were landed there, he would have some difficulty, considering everything, in making connections with P. B. Hathaway, the manufacturer of glue. The rig was procured—a large, old-fashioned affair; and they hopped Mr. Debevoise inside, and Debevoise took a seat beside him, and they were off, for a long, gentle, weary drive up the hill side. It was such a tedious drive that Mr. Debevoise himself, was forced to close his eyes; and side by side, the two men slept. At East Monroe the driver woke Debevoise, and, as Debevoise still slept, they carried him gently into the village tavern and put him carefully to bed. Then the carriage turned around and went back home. "Now," whispered Debevoise to himself, as he sat beside the prostrate form of Debevoise in the little room, "now I've got to keep awake, to see that he keeps asleep." Twice did Debevoise start up somewhat wildly, his hand on his notebook, and cry that he must attend to business. But Debevoise religiously piled him with the cup that cheers and inebriates as well, and he dropped off once more. All that day Debevoise slept, and all that day Debevoise watched. At dusk the landlord called Debevoise down to the telephone. Higginson was at the other end of the wire. He had found out at Donaldson that they had climbed the mountain side.

"You can come down now," he said to Debevoise, "just as soon as you like. Good-by." Then he rang off. Debevoise went back to Debevoise with a broad grin on his face.

"They, old man," he said, "wake up. You're got some business to transact. Don't forget that you've got to go down to P. B. Hathaway's."

Debevoise stretched his arms above his head and yawned.

"P. B. Hathaway's," he asked. "For what?"

Debevoise grinned. "To get an order for that glue."

Debevoise snorted. Then he reached in his inside pocket and drew forth a paper. "Good Lord," he answered, "there's their order, for the whole blamed thing. I had it in my pocket yesterday afternoon, and had packed my grip and was going home when you chaps met me." He rose and slapped his thigh. "By George," he exclaimed, "I knew there was something. For 15 hours I've been trying to send back to the shop a good news telegram and haven't done it yet."

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HINT FOR TIMBER GROWERS

The Chestnut Found by the Bureau of Forestry to Be of Great Importance.

Throughout the northeastern states, from Massachusetts to Maryland, and as far west as Indiana, chestnut holds an important place as a timber tree. Commercially, it is chiefly in demand for ties, telegraph and telephone poles, and posts, for all of which purposes, as well as for some constructional uses, it is especially adapted by its peculiar power to resist decay in contact with the soil. It is also largely used for fuel and general farm purposes. In Maryland alone, according to the twelfth census, its annual market yield of lumber, railroad ties and telegraph and telephone poles amounts to over \$100,000, besides large supplies of material for local consumption.

It happens that chestnut is especially fitted for management in farmers' woodlots. Before scientific forestry began to be heard of in the United States, and when forest preservation was not uncommonly talked about as a sentimental fad, the thrifty owners of the small tracts of woodland which cover so much of southern New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and neighboring states had long been cutting successive crops of the hardwoods which sprout rapidly from the stump, thus practicing more or less rudely what the forester calls the "pure coppice" method of management. The superior market for chestnut, combined with its rapid growth, kept it, on the whole, the leading place in the esteem of these woodland owners, who by winter cutting were able to turn to good account time for which farm occupations gave no other employment.

The results of a study recently conducted and soon to be published by the bureau of forestry show strikingly the advantages of chestnut for this kind of management, and at the same time suggest some very practical conclusions concerning how the methods now in vogue may be improved. Like other trees which reproduce by sprouting, chestnut loses its vigor when the root system becomes too old. Trees grown from seed increase, both in height and bulk, more slowly for many years than those grown as sprouts from the stump. But by the time the trees are from 60 to 100 years old the seedling trees will catch up, and eventually reach a larger size than the others. For ordinary uses, however, chestnut is cut long before this age is reached, and coppicing is therefore the best way to raise it. But unless new seedling growth starts in the forest along with the sprout growth, the declining vigor of the old root systems will result in smaller and smaller production until only a stunted stand of inferior timber is left to draw on.

Chestnut tends to produce seed abundantly, and if the nuts were left to care of themselves the forest would take care of itself very well. But rovers and squirrels and other animals levy a heavy toll. Far more formidable, however, in well-settled regions, are the gatherers of nuts for the market. With chestnuts selling at an average of \$2.50 a bushel, there is a premium on the seed crop which makes propagation of the tree through this means a matter of dubious chance. When in addition the hogs are permitted to range the woods for mast, and to ravage the tender shoots as they rise from the ground, the prospect of seedling growth is small indeed.

Chestnut is not exacting in its soil requirements. Its roots spread comparatively deep, so that it is not so sensitive to fire or humus destruction from any cause as most species. Its sprouts grow so fast that a height of seven or eight feet at the end of the first season is not uncommon, and its stumps are so vigorous that one will often produce 40 to 50 sprouts. Not more than one in eight or ten of these will mature, but by selecting the most promising the full vigor of the parent stump may be concentrated on them to the great improvement of their rate of growth. The observations made by the bureau have proved that low stumps produce more vigorous sprouts than high ones, and that winter or spring cutting is followed by better results than that done in the summer or fall. Telephone poles are grown in Maryland, from healthy stumps in from 25 to 25 years, and ties may probably be cut in about 25 years. Too early cutting of ties should be discouraged as wasteful in the long run. The practice of permitting contractors to cut unrestrictedly for a given sum is one which works much injury to the permanent productivity of the woods.

THE CAT—What's matter? Eyes troubling you?

THE PUG—Guess again, you bloomin' idiot! Going automobilizing with my mistress.

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Paris Fancies in Fall Fashions

PARIS—Some of the best fashions I have seen lately have been made for Americans, and there is no doubt that champagne and biscuit shades are very prominent, only sharing their popularity with greens and browns, which colors are always revived in the autumn. Biscuit-colored lines are giving place to very fine faced cloths of the same color. One model made for an American showed one of the new sleeveless coats with a pleated basque, worn over a waistcoat of white embroidered cloth, and showing the sleeves of a white



A Dainty Evening Gown.

cambric blouse. The pleated skirt just cleared the ground, and had a narrow embroidered trimming down the front. White alpacas and Tussore have also been used by the leading tailors, and here again does the pleated skirt just clear the ground. This skirt is certainly the most general for morning wear and can look very well in this serge or flannel. With this the short bolero is admirable, worn, of course, over a skirt, the best skirt being of white cambric or lawn, with linen collars and cuffs, unstiffened and softened by dainty embroidery.

The colored bolero is already a feature: it is a most useful addition to our summer frocks. For instance, I have seen a frock of black chiffon voile worn with a bolero of wide black and white striped velvet, the sleeves turned back above the elbow with black velvet, with revers of the same, bordered with green and gold embroidery.

Bright green and bright orange panne and taffeta, and Tussore, are the favorite shades and fabrics for this new bolero, which is often made with tiny, pleated frills, admirably suited to this women.

Some of the Viennese clothes are made up with the corset skirt, heavily braided, and the short bolero also braided to match.

Capes are worn in much variety, and the palest also forms a useful wrap for the moment. The old-fashioned "cross-over" fastening at the back with a big rosette, is a pretty idea, and in velvet or silk is admirable for casual wear. The most elaborate toilettes show the short shoulder and tight sleeves with full graceful skirts. The

It comes also in plaids and brilliant two-toned checks, and the wash flannels show all the loveliest of the new fall shades, the dahlia, copper, coque de roche, onion skin and oak tones, from the palest to the deepest and richest hues.

The wash flannels are the newest waist material, and prophesy, with their fitness, light weight, beautiful colors and qualities in the laundry, a partial eclipse of the handsomest cottons, at least for the women who dread the chill of cotton or linen.

But the fall flannels are in wonderful colors, too, quite different from the weavers'—butcher's life, coarse homespun and a very rough Japanese weave—and in all the wonderful colors of the green vegetable dyes, the dull blues, greens and yellows of real mummy cloth, and in exquisite terra cotta and real Indian reds. They, too, wash well and make up a shade smarter in the finish than wool, because of the body in the material.

Doing His Duty.

Jones—Brown is certainly, in my opinion, doing his duty as a parent. Robinson—How's that?

"He's trying to bring up his children the way he should have gone."—Cassell's Journal.

A Mean Trick.

Clara—Why in the world did you enrage yourself to that Mr. Hardhead? Dora—He took me at such a disadvantage that I had to.

"Nonsense!"

"Oh, but you don't know. He proposed to me in an ice cream saloon and I knew perfectly well that if I didn't accept him he wouldn't ask me if I'd have another plate."—N. Y. Weekly.

A Difficulty.

"The great secret of success," said the prosperous man, "is the ability to see an opportunity."

"Yes," answered the less fortunate friend. "But the trouble is that so many opportunities turn out to be optical illusions."—Washington Star.

A Daily Thought.

If you want a person's faults, go to those who love him. They will not tell you, but they know, and herein lies the magnanimous courage of love, that it endures the knowledge without change.—Stevenson.

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THE NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.

C. F. BARNES, Editor and Manager

ADVERTISING RATES.
 Display Advertisements—For a contract of three months or less, twenty cents per column inch for each insertion.
 For a Six Months Contract, fifteen cents per column inch for each insertion.
 For a Yearly Contract, ten cents per column inch for each insertion.
 In addition to the above all composition a display ad in excess of three minutes per inch, will be charged for at the rate of thirty cents per hour.

READING NOTICES.
 FRANK NOTICES will be charged at five cents per line for the first insertion and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.
 ALL NOTICES will be charged for at regular rates except notices of church services.

For President—
 THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
For Governor—
 EDWARD SCHOFIELD.
For Congress, 10th District—
 WESTER E. BROWN.
For State Senator, 20th District—
 JAMES A. WRIGHT.
For Member of Assembly—
 E. A. EVERETT.

COUNTY TICKET.
For Sheriff—
 W. T. STEVENS.
For County Clerk—
 W. W. CARR.
For County Treasurer—
 N. T. BALDWIN.
For Register of Deeds—
 J. L. McLAUGHLIN.
For Clerk of Court—
 E. C. STUDEBAULT.
For County Surveyor—
 D. H. VAUGHN.
For Coroner—
 CHAS. DECANTER.

The withdrawal of S. A. Cook from the head of the National Republican ticket of the state has been followed by the naming of Edward Schofield of Oconto in his place. Mr. Schofield is no new man before the people of Wisconsin. He made them a splendid executive as he would do again and the New North in accordance with this belief places his name on its ticket.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

Oct. 4, 1901.
 At the regular meeting of the Common Council held on the 4th day of Oct., 1901, which was called to order by the Hon. Mayor Matthew Stapleton at 8:30 p. m.

The following aldermen present: Barnes, Crofoot, Divers, Gilligan, Johnson, Olson, Roepke, Swedburg and Stumpner.

Minutes of last regular and special meeting read and approved as read. The following petition was read: We the undersigned residents and taxpayers of the 1st ward of the city of Rhinelander, respectfully petition your Hon. body to have a six inch water main laid in the 1st ward as a continuance of the water main laid by Junction of Monico and Eagle streets, as per diagram attached.

Signed by residents and taxpayers of said ward said petition laid over for further consideration.

The following was read: To the Mayor and Common Council, City of Rhinelander:

We, the undersigned taxpayers and residents of the city of Rhinelander, do hereby petition your honorable body to have a side walk ordered built on the east side of Dorr avenue from Junction of Dorr avenue and Prospect street, one block north to Junction of Dorr and Kemp street.

Signed by
 E. M. POLLEY,
 J. S. HICKY,
 C. H. ROEYKE.

Moved by ald. Roepke seconded by ald. Swedburg that the petition be granted. Carried.

The following was read: We, the undersigned taxpayers and residents of the city of Rhinelander, petition your honorable body to open up and grade Monico street from its intersection with Minola street, east to the northeast corner of the NEY of SW 1/4 of section 32, town 27 range 9 east. Signed by
 C. H. HOFFER,
 C. H. ROEYKE.

Moved by ald. Swedburg seconded by ald. Divers, that said petition be granted. Carried, all the alderman voting aye.

The following was read: To the Common Council, city of Rhinelander:

We, the undersigned taxpayers hereby petition your honorable body to open a ditch on the south line of blocks 4 and 5 of S. H. Alban's 2nd addition to the city of Rhinelander, from north Brown street southeast to the swamp. We also ask for a larger culvert on Stevens street. Signed by residents and taxpayers. Said petition referred to Board of Public Works.

The following was read: To the Common Council, city of Rhinelander—Gentlemen: We, the undersigned property owners on block 16, 2nd addition to Rhinelander do hereby petition your honorable body to have the alley opened in center of said block 16, 2nd addition from Frederick street to River street.

Signed by property owners. Moved ald. Swedburg seconded by ald. Johnson that said petition be not granted. Carried.

The following was read:

To the Mayor and Common Council: Gentlemen: I hereby make application for the purchase of lots, 60 by 100 ft facing Newbold street in the 1st addition to Rhinelander. Said piece of land being known and designated as the City Park. If this proposition is favorable to Council, I would like to have the city set a price on same as soon as convenient. Signed by
 E. P. MARTIN.

Moved by ald. Swedburg seconded by ald. Olson that the City Attorney take this matter up with the C. & N. W. people in regard to the selling of these lots and report at our next meeting. Carried.

Report from the Board of Public Works in regard to improving Grant street was read:

We recommend that Clark, Atlantic and Grant street be improved early next year.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.
 Said report was upon motion accepted.

The following was read: To the Mayor and Common Council city of Rhinelander, Gentlemen: I hereby apply to have my liquor license transferred from the east 20 feet of lot 15, block 2 of the 1st addition to Rhinelander, to the south 25 feet of lot 5, block 25, original plat. Respectfully,
 THOMAS LONG.

Said petition was upon motion granted.

Applications for city liquor license from Kelly and Lagroff was read and was upon motion granted.

Bids for furnishing to the city water station 800 cords of wood was read.

Moved by ald. Barnes seconded by ald. Crofoot that the superintendent of water works be instructed and authorized to contract for and buy 500 cords of 4 foot hemlock and Tamarack wood to be delivered at the said water station, the price not to exceed \$3.00 for tamarack and \$2.50 for hemlock. Carried, all voting aye.

The following bills were read:

No.	Am't.	ald.
6495 Sam Motzer	\$22.00	
6499 John Seraphim	77.00	
6500 Hans Anderson	61.75	
6501 John Koepke	41.95	
6502 Christ. Olson	42.00	
6503 Carl Carlson	41.25	
6504 Andrew Schulstrom	32.15	
6505 E. P. Martin	29.25	
6506 Andrew Wickstrom	29.25	
6507 John Lacktony	25.10	
6508 Nels Pearson	29.65	
6509 A. G. Pearson	29.65	
6510 Chas. Crofoot	13.00	
6511 Chas. Seraphim	6.00	
6512 Erik Carlson	5.25	
6513 Geo. Rosemark	4.75	
6514 Chas. Rollins	2.15	
6515 Arthur Taylor	5.00	
6516 B. J. Lagroff	5.00	
6517 R. H. Gupill	5.00	
6518 Mrs. A. Conway	5.00	
6519 Gust. Swedburg	10.00	
6520 F. D. Briggs	10.00	
6521 A. D. Sutton	10.00	
6522 Owen Leonard	10.00	
6523 Richard Reed	10.00	
6524 Geo. J. Clark	10.00	
6525 Rhinelander Mut. Tel. Co.	10.00	
6526 Rhinelander Electric Light Co., amt. of \$28.00, amt. of \$28.00	28.00	
6527 Jacob Lawrence	28.00	
6528 The Cranall Packing Co.	18.25	
6529 J. B. Cow & Sons	217.25	
6530 Frank Lawrence	45.00	
6531 John Bloom	50.00	
6532 H. Ames	11.65	
6533 Standard Oil Co.	7.00	
6534 Wm. Aylward & Sons	20.00	
6535 Lewis Hardware Co.	15.20	
6536 Electrical Eng. Co.	40.00	
6537 J. N. White	18.00	
6538 Thomas Jones estate	27.00	
6539 Markham & Kiefe	9.20	
6540 Hose Co. No. 1	77.00	
6541 Hose Co. No. 2	62.00	
6542 Mrs. Graham	2.50	
6543 Mrs. Graham	2.50	
6544 Hans Anderson	2.50	
6545 Chas. Pantz	11.20	
6546 C. H. Roepke	9.20	
6547 Oswald Rahbricht	21.87	
6548 Walter Walbaum	3.20	
6549 Val. Esbwig	11.00	
6550 W. H. Trumbull	3.50	
6551 Mrs. Anna Lusch	5.00	
6552 Thomas Jones estate	5.00	
6553 Chas. Guyette	15.00	
6554 A. D. Sutton	4.21	
6555 A. D. Sutton	20.00	
6556 Chas. Guyette	2.20	
6557 Thomas Jones estate	5.00	
6558 Jos. Morton	1.25	
6559 W. H. Joslin	1.25	
6560 V. S. Van Voorsee	0.20	
6561 W. F. Ball	8.00	
6562 Robbins Lbr. Co.	21.01	
6563 L. Brusoe	1.00	
6564 Thomas Jones estate	25.75	

Moved by ald. Crofoot seconded by ald. Johnson, that the bills be allowed as recommended by the comptroller and the clerk be instructed to draw orders for same. Carried, all voting aye.

The following resolution was read:

Resolved that standard sidewalks shall be either of plank as heretofore provided, or of cement. Cement walks shall be 4 inches of concrete, one part standard portland cement to 6 parts sand and gravel, and a top dressing one inch thick, composed of one part of the same cement and two parts sand. The width of standard cement walks in the Sixth ward excepting on Pelham, Arbatur, Kewnan, Conno and Mercer streets, shall be 4 feet. Offered by C. H. Roepke, ald.

Moved by ald. Gilligan, seconded by ald. Crofoot that the resolution be adopted as read. Carried.

The comptroller made the following report of expenditures for the several departments of the city for the fiscal year ending Aug. 31, 1901, which was upon motion accepted by the council:

Salaries	\$21,83.65
Streets and sidewalks	481.25
Fire Department	201.20
Police Department	220.25
Water works	350.15

Total.....\$23,766.45

Respectfully submitted,
 EDWARD KEMP, Comptroller.

The following resolution was read: Resolved by the Common Council of the city of Rhinelander, that the following tax is hereby levied in and for the city of Rhinelander for the year beginning September 1, 1901:

Salary of officers	\$2100.00
Streets and sidewalks	500.00
Fire Department	500.00
Police Department	500.00
Water Works Department	500.00
Election	500.00
Health Department	500.00
Street Lights	250.00
Printing	250.00
Sewers	200.00
Cemetery	100.00
Rents	600.00
Interest	1000.00
Miscellaneous	1000.00
Park	125.00
Library	150.00
Bridges	50.00
Water works extension	250.00
School purposes	1500.00
Bonds	100.00

Total.....\$11,775.00

Estimated receipts.....\$11,775.00

Total levy.....\$11,775.00

Offered and passage moved by
 FRANK DIVERS, Ald.

Moved by ald. Crofoot, seconded by ald. Roepke that the resolution be adopted as read. Carried, all the aldermen voting aye.

The following report was read:

We, the members of the Common Council of the city of Rhinelander, having duly assembled this 4th day of Oct., 1901, at the council room of the said city, for the purpose of canvassing the vote cast at the special election held in said city on the 20th day of September, 1901, to determine the amount to be paid for license to sell strong, spirituous, malt, ardent or intoxicating liquor to be drunk on the premises, having duly canvassed said vote, do hereby make and file this our statement of said canvass and determination of the result of said election.

There was 929 votes cast of which number 583 votes was cast for \$20 license; 15 votes was cast for \$50 license; and 33 votes was cast for \$500 license.

The votes cast for \$500 license being a majority of all the votes cast, it is hereby declared that \$500 be the amount to be paid for such city liquor license. Signed,

JOHN SWEDBURG, CHAS. S. CROFOOT, ANDREW OLSON, W. H. GILLIGAN, EDWIN JOHNSON, C. H. ROEYKE, LOUIS STUMMER, C. F. BARNES, FRANK DIVERS, Aldermen.

Moved by ald. Gilligan, seconded by ald. Barnes that the report be accepted and placed on file. Carried.

The following ordinance was introduced by ald. Crofoot:

The Common Council of the city of Rhinelander do ordain as follows: Section 1. Section 7 of an ordinance approved April 20, 1901, entitled "An Ordinance regulating the sale of intoxicating liquor and the running of saloons," is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof, "or sell or give away any intoxicating liquor to minors."

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after its passage and publication. Offered by CHAS. CROFOOT, Ald.

Moved by ald. Divers, seconded by ald. Olson, that the rules be suspended and the ordinance be placed on its passage. Carried.

Elections	100.31
Health department	507.68
Street lights	252.20
Printing	212.69
Sewers	643.25
Cemetery	273.10
Rent	710.25
Interest	1065.15
Miscellaneous	1012.45
Stationary	50.25
Park	125.00
Library	150.00
Bridges	253.15
Bonds	400.00
Water works extension	555.12
School purposes	1867.21

Total.....\$11,775.00

Respectfully submitted,
 EDWARD KEMP, Comptroller.

The following resolution was read: Resolved by the Common Council of the city of Rhinelander, that the following tax is hereby levied in and for the city of Rhinelander for the year beginning September 1, 1901:

Salary of officers	\$2100.00
Streets and sidewalks	500.00
Fire Department	500.00
Police Department	500.00
Water Works Department	500.00
Election	500.00
Health Department	500.00
Street Lights	250.00
Printing	250.00
Sewers	200.00
Cemetery	100.00
Rents	600.00
Interest	1000.00
Miscellaneous	1000.00
Park	125.00
Library	150.00
Bridges	50.00
Water works extension	250.00
School purposes	1500.00
Bonds	100.00

Total.....\$11,775.00

Estimated receipts.....\$11,775.00

Total levy.....\$11,775.00

Offered and passage moved by
 FRANK DIVERS, Ald.

Moved by ald. Crofoot, seconded by ald. Roepke that the resolution be adopted as read. Carried, all the aldermen voting aye.

The following report was read:

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Moved by ald. Gilligan, seconded by ald. Barnes that the report be accepted and placed on file. Carried.

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Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after its passage and publication. Offered by CHAS. CROFOOT, Ald.

Moved by ald. Divers, seconded by ald. Olson, that the rules be suspended and the ordinance be placed on its passage. Carried.

Moved by ald. Barnes, seconded by ald. Swedburg the ordinance be passed. Carried, all voting aye.

Moved by ald. Crofoot, seconded by ald. Divers that a new electric light be installed at the new bridge over the channel of the Rhinelander Paper Co. Carried, all voting aye.

Moved by ald. Barnes, seconded by ald. Johnson that the city clerk be authorized to purchase a typewriter machine and cabinet for the city clerk's office, to the amount not to exceed \$150.00. The clerk to make his own selection between the Remington and Smith Premier. Carried, all voting aye.

Moved by ald. Roepke, seconded by ald. Olson that the committee on Fire Department be instructed and authorized to have the doors fixed upon hose house No 2. Carried, all voting aye.

Upon motion board adjourned at 11:45 p. m. GUST. SWEDBURG, City Clerk.

A. E. Weeser received by express from Indiana this week, a bushel of paw-paws, a fruit which in this section is about entirely unknown. In the Hoosier state the paw-paw grows wild in abundance, ripening in the fall. Its appearance is somewhat resembles a pear. The skin is green and very bitter while the fruit is of a creamy nature and most delicious. The seeds of the paw-paw gather in the center and are about the size and shape of pumpkin seeds. In Chicago and other large markets, paw-paws sell at five cents apiece and find a ready sale. Mr. Weeser passed some of the fruit among his friends to all of whom it proved a novelty.

Henry Chace was down from "Shady Banks" his home up the Wisconsin, Monday and on Tuesday left for Wausau to attend, as a delegate from the local lodge, the Grand State Encampment of the I. O. O. F. H. P. Morrill, the furniture man accompanied him.

The longest distance talked from this city since the installation of the long distance phone service here has been to Philadelphia, Pa. A call came from that city for a local party last Friday. Connections were direct and no trouble was experienced in communication.

The ladies of the Swedish Lutheran church society will conduct a bazaar Saturday evening at Solberg's hall on the North side. A large assortment of fancy articles, hand work of the ladies will be on sale. Ice cream, cake and coffee will be served. All are cordially invited to attend and a share of your patronage is solicited.

Up to Saturday last, potatoes were plentiful at forty cents per bushel. On that day a raise of ten cents occurred which was soon followed by a second raise of five cents. We understand before the end of the week the market price will be sixty-five cents. Put in the winter's supply now while the price remains fair. If reasonable, as potatoes will yet be selling at one dollar per bushel.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 LAND OFFICE at Wausau, Wis.,
 October 20, 1901.
 Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed his intention to make final proof in support of his claim to the land described in the notice to publish, to-wit: J. J. Lyons, Albert Miller, Charles Thos. Laugha, all of Rhinelander, Wis.
 Section 22, T. 27 N., R. 10 E., S. 2 E., 2nd 3rd, 4th 5th, 6th 7th, 8th 9th, 10th 11th, 12th 13th, 14th 15th, 16th 17th, 18th 19th, 20th 21st, 22nd 23rd, 24th 25th, 26th 27th, 28th 29th, 30th 31st, 32nd 33rd, 34th 35th, 36th 37th, 38th 39th, 40th 41st, 42nd 43rd, 44th 45th, 46th 47th, 48th 49th, 50th 51st, 52nd 53rd, 54th 55th, 56th 57th, 58th 59th, 60th 61st, 62nd 63rd, 64th 65th, 66th 67th, 68th 69th, 70th 71st, 72nd 73rd, 74th 75th, 76th 77th, 78th 79th, 80th 81st, 82nd 83rd, 84th 85th, 86th 87th, 88th 89th, 90th 91st, 92nd 93rd, 94th 95th, 96th 97th, 98th 99th, 100th 101st, 102nd 103rd, 104th 105th, 106th 107th, 108th 109th, 110th 111th, 112th 113th, 114th 115th, 116th 117th, 118th 119th, 120th 121st, 122nd 123rd, 124th 125th, 126th 127th, 128th 129th, 130th 131st, 132nd 133rd, 134th 135th, 136th 137th, 138th 139th, 140th 141st, 142nd 143rd, 144th 145th, 146th 147th, 148th 149th, 150th 151st, 152nd 153rd, 154th 155th, 156th 157th, 158th 159th, 160th 161st, 162nd 163rd, 164th 165th, 166th 167th, 168th 169th, 170th 171st, 172nd 173rd, 174th 175th, 176th 177th, 178th 179th, 180th 181st, 182nd 183rd, 184th 185th, 186th 187th, 188th 189th, 190th 191st, 192nd 193rd, 194th 195th, 196th 197th, 198th 199th, 200th 201st, 202nd 203rd, 204th 205th, 206th 207th, 208th 209th, 210th 211st, 212th 213th, 214th 215th, 216th 217th, 218th 219th, 220th 221st, 222nd 223rd, 224th 225th, 226th 227th, 228th 229th, 230th 231st, 232nd 233rd, 234th 235th, 236th 237th, 238th 239th, 240th 241st, 242nd 243rd, 244th 245th, 246th 247th, 248th 249th, 250th 251st, 252nd 253rd, 254th 255th, 256th 257th, 258th 259th, 260th 261st, 262nd 263rd, 264th 265th, 266th 267th, 268th 269th, 270th 271st, 272nd 273rd, 274th 275th, 276th 277th, 278th 279th, 280th 281st, 282nd 283rd, 284th 285th, 286th 287th, 288th 289th, 290th 291st, 292nd 293rd, 294th 295th, 296th

THURSDAY, OCT. 13, 1904.

AMERICAN NAMES.

Robert Louis Stevenson was impressed by their beauty.

Robert Louis Stevenson spoke in his own attractive way of the nomenclature of the states, towns and rivers of our land thus: "And when I asked the name of a river from the brakeman and heard it was called the Susquehanna the beauty of the name seemed to be part and parcel of the beauty of the land. As when Adam with divine fitness named the creatures, so the word Susquehanna was at once accepted by the fancy. That was the name, as no other could be, for that shining river and desirable valley."

"None can care for literature in itself who does not take a special pleasure in the sound of names, and there is no part of the world where nomenclature is so rich, poetic, humorous and picturesque as the United States of America. All times, races and languages have brought their contribution. Pekin is in the same state with English, with Bellefontaine and Sandusky, Cleveus with its London, and the King's River is now a suburb to stately and princely Memphis."

"The names of the states and territories themselves form a chorus of sweet and most romantic vocables—Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, Florida, Iowa, Wyoming, Minnesota and the Carolinas; there are few poems with a nobler music for the ear; a sonnet, a funeral dirge, and if the new Homer shall arise from the western continent his verse will be enriched, his pages ring spontaneously with the names of states and cities that would strike the fancy in a business circular."—Savannah News.

A GRAND OLD SAVAGE.

For Picture of Paul Kruger as President of the Boers.

Pauline Biscow, writing before the Boer war, gave a very interesting impression of ex-President Kruger. "The president of the South African Republic," he wrote, "is indeed a grand old man, from one point of view and a noble statesman from another. He is theoretically the first citizen of the most democratic community, yet in practice he surrounds himself with a splendid splendor that would shock many a crowned head of Europe. When I first had the honor of meeting this anachronistic phenomenon he was drinking coffee and throwing out a cloud of strong tobacco smoke, but a still stronger volume of language, emphasized by the thumping of his massive fist upon the table. The room in which he received was crowded with long haired, full bearded and still featured fellow boogymen, many of them with the air of a Russian priest, partly of California miners and partly of certain alleged portraits of the apostles. I feared that I had unwittingly interrupted a cabinet meeting, but later it turned out that this was Mr. Kruger's usual 'at home.' When the president is not at his office he delights in nothing so much as entertaining his countrymen with coffee, tobacco and political proverbs. He harangues his visitors with the voice of a bull in distress, and they like it. He governs by personal contact and spoken parables, and it is his boast that he knows personally every citizen of his republic."

An Old Time Rip Van Winkle.

The learned John Stow, known as the "London Antiquary," records the following: "April 27, 1544, was Tuesday in Easter week, and on that day William Forster, potmaker of the mint, fell asleep, and he continued sleeping, and he could not be wakened with pinching, cramping or burning whatsoever until the first day of term, which was fourteen days and fifteen nights after his sleep began. The causes of this extraordinary sleep could not be known, although the same were diligently searched for after by the king's physician and many other learned men. He lived for forty years after he recovered."

Not to Be Wasted.

Mr. Bascomb was as firm about politics as about everything else. He made a boast that nobody could change his views when once they were formed, and it was true.

"But, father, suppose they don't even suggest having Liph Golling for representative?" pleaded Mr. Bascomb's son after a painful half hour of argument. "I don't believe anybody but you has thought of him."

"If they don't have Liph Golling for representative," said Mr. Bascomb calmly, "I shall winter my vote, that's all."—Youth's Companion.

Domestic Economy.

Mr. Youngbubbe—Don't you think, my dear, that you are cooking twice as much as we shall need? Mrs. Youngbubbe (artlessly)—I am doing it on purpose, darling. Tomorrow I want to try some of those "Hints for Housekeepers—How to Make Dainty Dishes From What Was Left Over From Yesterday."

Then Chase.

"Why, Mary," said Mr. Matress, "I told you to make up my room as I ordered, and here it is in terrible disorder."

"This room, and I did," said Mary, "but the master came in to put on a clean collar, mum, and he lost the stud."

Notice of General Election.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that at a general election, to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the State of Wisconsin, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of the month of November, A. D. 1904, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

Thirteen electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

A Governor in place of Robert M. La Follette, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

A Lieutenant Governor, in place of James O. Davidson, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

A Secretary of State, in place of William A. Foster, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

A Treasurer, in place of John J. Kempf, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

A Commissioner of Insurance, in place of Zeno M. Host, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

A Representative in Congress, for the Tenth Congressional District, consisting of the counties of Iron, Vilas, Oneida, Forest, Florence, Langlade, Lincoln, Shawano, Marathon, Taylor, Price, Ashland and Veda.

A State Senator for the Thirtieth Senate District, consisting of the counties of Lincoln, Forest, Iron, Langlade, Lincoln, Shawano, Marathon, Taylor, Price, Ashland and Veda.

A member of the Assembly, for the Assembly District consisting of the counties of Iron, Oneida and Vilas.

Also the question of amending Section 1 Article V of the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin.

In accordance with section 1 of article VII of the constitution of the State of Wisconsin, the following election will be held on the first Monday of November, A. D. 1904, to wit:

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 11.

Providing for the election of electors to the State of Wisconsin.

Resolved, That the Senate and Assembly, the Senate concurring, do hereby enact and declare, That section 1 of article VII of the constitution of the State of Wisconsin, be and the same shall be amended, so that the same shall read as follows:

Section 1. The words and phrases in this act shall, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, have the following meanings:

1. The word "primary" shall mean the election of electors to the State of Wisconsin, held on the first Monday of November, A. D. 1904.

2. The word "general election" shall mean the election of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Commissioner of Insurance, and the members of the Legislature, held on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

3. The word "primary election" shall mean the election of electors to the State of Wisconsin, held on the first Monday of November, A. D. 1904.

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Notice of General Election.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that at a general election, to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the State of Wisconsin, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of the month of November, A. D. 1904, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

Thirteen electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

A Governor in place of Robert M. La Follette, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

A Lieutenant Governor, in place of James O. Davidson, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

A Secretary of State, in place of William A. Foster, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

A Treasurer, in place of John J. Kempf, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

A Commissioner of Insurance, in place of Zeno M. Host, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

A Representative in Congress, for the Tenth Congressional District, consisting of the counties of Iron, Vilas, Oneida, Forest, Florence, Langlade, Lincoln, Shawano, Marathon, Taylor, Price, Ashland and Veda.

A State Senator for the Thirtieth Senate District, consisting of the counties of Lincoln, Forest, Iron, Langlade, Lincoln, Shawano, Marathon, Taylor, Price, Ashland and Veda.

A member of the Assembly, for the Assembly District consisting of the counties of Iron, Oneida and Vilas.

Also the question of amending Section 1 Article V of the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin.

In accordance with section 1 of article VII of the constitution of the State of Wisconsin, the following election will be held on the first Monday of November, A. D. 1904, to wit:

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 11.

Providing for the election of electors to the State of Wisconsin.

Resolved, That the Senate and Assembly, the Senate concurring, do hereby enact and declare, That section 1 of article VII of the constitution of the State of Wisconsin, be and the same shall be amended, so that the same shall read as follows:

Section 1. The words and phrases in this act shall, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, have the following meanings:

1. The word "primary" shall mean the election of electors to the State of Wisconsin, held on the first Monday of November, A. D. 1904.

2. The word "general election" shall mean the election of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Commissioner of Insurance, and the members of the Legislature, held on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1905.

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Bits of Local Gossip

Lovers of realism had their histrionic feast at the Grand last evening. In "A Doll's House" Miss Clara Thropp made a decided hit and held the absorbed attention of an audience that was far above the average in dramatic discrimination. As the vivacious, capricious, loving doll-wife, who reasons, as her husband said, "like a silly fool," she was thoroughly Ibsenian, and her deep study of the Ibsen drama was apparent. Miss Thropp did effective work in the first act when the storm cloud was gathering but did not yet crowd out the sunny nature of the harassed woman. At the same time the joy of her present and the terror for her future were revealed. The actress has the art of looking her emotions, of showing them by every line of her figure, and if not a word were spoken by her during the action of the piece, the onlooker would hardly miss the thread of the story. Miss Thropp's interpretation of the final scene, the parting of the estranged husband and wife, was intense yet so repressed that there was not even a hint of the ranting into which such scenes so easily run. Again she made her audience feel the subtle intricacies of the situation. In the little afterpiece, "A Truant Spouse," written by herself, Miss Thropp demonstrated her ability as a comedienne. Miss Thropp is supported by a good cast. Arthur J. Pickens was capable as the selfish, self-righteous husband, Chas. Kingsley played a prematurely aged physician well. Leon M. Hattenback went through a trying part with only occasional break into the over-theatrical. Kathryn Shaw was capable as Mrs. Linden. The balance of the cast were all good in the respective parts. —Muskegon Chronicle, Sept. 16.

At Grand Opera House, Rhinelander, Friday, Oct. 11.

Joe. Odgers, who numbered among Northern Wisconsin's successful summer resort proprietors, was down from Mercer Friday and Saturday. Joe's resort is located on Trude Lake, Iron County, and is very popular with Chicago tourists.

The Swedish comedy "Yon Yonson" was presented at the Grand last Thursday evening to a fair sized audience. The play has been seen here several times during the past under various titles such as "Ole Olson" and "The Man from Sweden," and proved nothing new to theatre goers.

George Lambert, who has made Wausau his headquarters for eight months past, arrived in the city Monday to make a week's stay. He returned last Friday from a tour of the south of the state with "Emma Mack" the Lawless trooper.

Thomas Lass, one of the Yawkey Lumber Company's men, was severely injured last Friday in a wreck on the Hardsburg & Southeastern railway. The engine was derailed and fire cars loaded with logs telescoped the cab, of which Mr. Lass was an occupant. He was taken to the hospital in Wausau.

The "Irish Pawnbrokers" at the Grand Monday evening was greeted by a good sized audience despite the fact the attraction had appeared here several times previous. The performance was good, even better than on former engagements. The funny sayings and antics of Westly and Mack brought down the house. Maile Trumbull as the leading lady was at her best and never failed to please.

Major Stapleton was in Eagle River, Saturday.

Dr. H. G. Turner responded to a sick call in Menomonie, Friday.

Miss Laura Laundry of Tomahawk has been visiting in the city.

Dr. and Mrs. A. D. Daniels were in Milwaukee during the week.

Dr. P. H. Stewart made a professional call in Orono, Friday.

Manford Taggart of Brady spent Sunday in this city with his family.

Mrs. A. L. Ruggles and children have returned to their home in Hurley.

Mrs. Chas. Peterson held a quinceañee for a number of lady friends Friday evening.

Miss Lulu Appleton of this city is teaching in the Braxton school near Heaflon Junction.

Guy Bloom, window trimmer at Solberg & Kolden's, spent Saturday and Sunday at Keeler's this country.

A. E. Forbes of the Rhinelander Lighting Co. spent Saturday looking after business interests in Ladysmith.

H. E. Schellenger has resumed his position as night foreman at the "Soo" round house after an extended lay off.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Swedish Lutheran church met this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Chas. Hildling.

Miss Cora Ruggles' many friends treated her to a pleasant surprise at her home on the Northside last evening.

The Grand Encampment and Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., of the state of Wisconsin is in progress this week at Wausau.

Mrs. Fred Barnes has returned from Chicago where she spent several days studying the season's styles in dressmaking.

The dance given by Northwestern Railroad men at Menomonie, Saturday evening was attended by many Rhinelander people.

Rev. Father Schmitt was in Merrill this week in attendance at a gathering of Catholic clergy of the Green Bay diocese.

From indigestion, aches and pains, Your system will be free. If you'll but take a timely drink Of Rocky Mountain Tea.

J. J. Reardon.

Rev. J. Looze, pastor of St. Mary's church at Tomahawk, has been transferred to Oconto Falls. He will be succeeded by Rev. Geo. Pusch of Black Creek.

Thomas Loog, the man who was stabbed in a saloon row last week, is recovering nicely from the effects of his wound. Owing to the nature of his injuries and the manner in which inflicted, blood poisoning was feared.

Chas. Nordstrom and family left Tuesday morning for the state of Washington to reside permanently. Mr. Nordstrom has made Rhinelander his home for several years and at one time conducted a meat market on the Northside.

Andrew Hunsburger employed in the local "Soo" line yards left Sunday morning for Minneapolis to spend several days purchasing household furniture. The wedding occurred within a few weeks. The bride is a popular Thayer street young lady.

The People's Entertainers have pulled up stakes after playing Rhinelander for three solid weeks to filled houses every night. The bombardment of Port Arthur, and the tracked by bloodhounds scene pleased the people immensely and is without a doubt the best pictures ever shown in Rhinelander.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Carr were in Chicago Friday with their son, Master Willie to consult a specialist regarding the little fellow's health. It was found that a second operation would be advisable and the boy was taken to Oakkosh where Dr. Orliatt assisted by Dr. Garner of this city, performed the same, Tuesday. To all accounts the operation proved successful and he is doing nicely. Mrs. Carr is with him while Mr. Carr returned Sunday morning.

The Colonial Fair, C. H. Donaldson was in Milwaukee this week.

W. H. Radcliffe of Eagle River was a Sunday visitor.

Mrs. Jane Bell of Armstrong Creek was shopping here this week.

A. G. Cook, the Three Lakes Inn barman, has moved to Antigo.

Pat McKernott and Thomas Lavin went to St. Louis, Monday night.

Mrs. Chas. Hunt of Star Lake was here Saturday on a shopping trip.

John Lind and E. L. Horn were in Eagle River, Monday.

Thers (Belle) and wife were down from Lac du Flambeau during the week.

Al Mettrey and Chris. Ray are duck hunting this week up to Wisconsin.

B. S. Miller arrived Monday from Wausau to make a stay with his son, S. S. Miller.

Miss Anna Walk of Antigo is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Geo. Urbanke on the Southside.

E. L. Carpenter, a long time resident of Eagle River, has, with his family, moved to this city.

Oscar Berner, salesman for the Jensen Music Co. of Wausau, was in Rhinelander this week.

Four cases of typhoid fever are reported in the family of Robert Peterson on the Northside.

Olaf Rosen did business at the Blue Grass Land Company's office at Eagle River during the week.

Mrs. Frank Strope fell with diphtheria at her home on Anderson street. The family is in quarantine.

The fish train on the Menomonie-Watersmeet branch of the Northwestern road, has been taken off for the season.

Jas. Morgan and wife, Mrs. G. W. Squires of Madison were visitors in Eagle River, Saturday. Mrs. Squires formerly resided there.

N. L. Kinney of Eagle River trapped a black bear near that place last Wednesday. The animal tipped the scales at 124 pounds, dressed.

The Congregational church ladies will hold a sale of fancy cooking and eatables at C. W. Chatterton's meat market, Saturday afternoon.

J. J. Burns and Irv. Vessey leave Monday for the world's fair, St. Louis. They will go to St. Paul and then take the boat down the Mississippi.

J. T. Rouman arrived from Gladstone, Mich., Tuesday and has taken possession of the "Palace of Sweets" which he recently purchased from A. G. Basil.

Typhoid fever cases are increasing in alarming numbers. All afflicted have the disease in a comparatively mild form and up to date only two deaths have been reported.

For Sale—A few folding card tables and refrigerators. They are what is called No. 2 stock, have small defects, just as good as any for use. Call at the office of the Rhinelander Mfg. Co.

Lulu Stanhope, St. Louis: "I used to have a horrible complexion. I took Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea and am called the prettiest girl in the city." Tea or tablets, 35 cents.

J. J. Reardon.

W. H. Withers, who has been associated with J. H. Wagoner in the publication of the Melford Star-News, is now sole proprietor and is giving Taylor county people their money's worth every week.

The first step of Sheriff Simon, the newly appointed official of Iron county, was to order all gambling machines removed from the village of Hurley. A move is now on foot to establish a Sunday saloon closing law.

Leonard Otto, who has been at Tomahawk assisting in the construction of the new paper mill, was in the city Monday. He left that night for his home in Appleton where he is soon to be married to a popular young lady.

Markham & Davison have succeeded the firm of Markham & Keeler the Anderson street blacksmiths. Mr. Davison, the new man in the firm is a first class horse-shoer and will handle this work in a satisfactory manner.

A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

Wait for the Colonial Fair.

James Kelly of Armstrong Creek was in the city, Saturday.

Wm. Alford has returned from an extended visit to New London.

C. E. McKenny, Appleton's tailor, took orders for clothing here this week.

Geo. Aenis, wife and children, were down from Lac du Flambeau last Friday.

Attorney A. H. Ried of Merrill was here on professional business the first of the week.

Pat Johnson has disposed of his residence property on King street to C. H. Donaldson.

The Woman's Club will meet Tuesday, Oct. 15, at three o'clock, with Mrs. Chas. Paulk.

For Sale—Household goods, including base burner and cook stove, cheap. B. W. Frederick St.

M. Varquand is putting up his new sign, "The Old Man's Favorite," in boxes of 25, suitable for gifts.

Mrs. F. P. Hills of Milwaukee was in the city Friday enroute to Hills, Forest county, to visit her husband.

Max Sells, the leading attorney of Florence, transacted business and shook hands with friends in the city Saturday.

Fred Anderson and family have moved here from Arbor Vitae. He will be employed by one of the lumber firms.

Agent W. C. Riner of the Northwestern road left Thursday night for St. Louis to spend several days at the fair.

George A. Dickinson, who for the past few months has been engaged in the hotel business at Tomahawk has retired.

Geo. McLaughlin and family who for a number of years resided in this city, are now making their home in Hollandale, Miss.

At the Gates county republican convention held at Ladysmith, Dr. W. F. O'Connor received the nomination for coroner.

An Onondaga county deer story appearing yesterday morning's Evening Wisconsin and signed by L. Panabaker of this city, is worth reading.

Mrs. W. F. Ball returned to the city Monday from a visit of several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. H. D. Boston in Stevens Point.

Rev. J. C. Hogan of Lebanon, brother of Dr. J. M. Hogan of this city, will succeed his uncle, the late Rev. Father James O'Malley as pastor of St. Peter's church, Oshkosh.

Two typewriters of the Smith-Premier and Remington make have been installed on trial in the city office. The machine proving the most satisfactory will be purchased.

Albert Schlotke is erecting a two story residence in the South Park addition which will be furnished with all modern conveniences. When completed the place will be occupied by himself and family.

Mrs. W. B. Whipple was very pleasantly surprised by about thirty of her Royal Neighbor friends, the occasion being her birthday. She received a fine Royal Neighbor pin as a present. Lunch was served.

For eruptions, sores, pimples, kidney and liver troubles, constipation, indigestion, use Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. Carries new life to every part of the body. Tea or tablet form. 35 cents.

J. J. Reardon.

Carl Krueger has opened a photograph gallery in Menomonie to be run as a branch of the local establishment. Carl will make regular visits there during the fall and winter to give the business his attention.

Thomas Lavin, he who pulls the throttle on Langley & Allerson's logging locomotive at Star Lake, was in the city for a few days this week while on his way to the St. Louis exposition. Mr. Lavin has been in the employ of the above firm for several years and is regarded by them as a valuable man. He at one time worked on the "Soo" road.

The Colonial Fair. Watch for the date.

Notice For Bids.

The city of Rhinelander will receive bids on Oct. 20, 1904, at 2 p. m., for a 31 foot truss steel span bridge, similar to the one now across the paper mill canal. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Oct. 6, 1904.

Geo. T. Swenson, City Clerk.

For Sale.

The Fuller House hotel property, furniture, saloon stock and fixtures and everything I own in the city of Rhinelander.

F. T. Coon.

We Are After Your Business.

Is there any good reason why we shall not have it? We have spared no effort in securing the most desirable and up-to-date goods for this season's business. It is our desire and aim to give you more for your money than you can get elsewhere. This we have already proven to the people of Rhinelander and vicinity by the gigantic sales, which we have conducted the past year. We are safe in saying that at all times you will find OUR PRICES LOWER THAN THE LOWEST.

Everything is now in readiness for your fall and winter buying. We are going to do more business this fall than ever before. This means that EVERY STORE IN TOWN MUST BE UNDERSOLD. Watch for our sales this fall if you want to save from 25 per cent to 50 per cent on your purchases. Our store is now filled with Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Underwear, Shoes, Rubbers, Hats, Caps, etc. We are at all times pleased to show goods and quote prices. We shall appreciate it if you favor us with a call before you go elsewhere.

H. M. BUCK'S Clothing House.

ORIGINATORS OF LOW PRICES

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

Friday, Oct. 15

C. A. SHAW
AND
J. S. FLEISHER
PRESENT

Clara Thropp

Supported by a strong company of players in

"A Doll's House"

A true story of Home Life by Henrik Ibsen, the famous Norwegian writer, to be followed by the ten minute afterpiece which will serve as a dainty desert after the heavier meal of Ibsen

"The Truant Spouse"

BY CLARA THROPP

Prices 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c

Coal Coal COLDER

Then you will wish you had your bins full of coal.

e have a large stock of the very best coal that money can buy and are prepared to fill orders on short notice.

Try a ton of our Washed Egg Coal for your Range or Furnace.

It is better and cheaper than wood.

J. H. QUEAL & CO.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN

PHONE 72

Order Your Winter Furs

A representative of the well known firm of Edwin George will be at our store on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1904

with a full line of the latest styles in fur goods. You can also have your old garments remodeled, repaired, or furnished with new trimmings. Special attention given all work in this line. Don't forget the date or place

SOLBERG & KOLDEN

Merchants State Bank Block

There is no Rochelle Salt, Alum, Lime or Ammonia in food made with

Calumet Baking Powder

NOT IN THE BAKING POWDER TRUST—It makes pure food.

Everything in School Supplies

From a Pencil to a Text Book can be secured at the store of

BRONSON, Stationer

YOUR CUFFS

When Laundered by US are returned to you shaped. THEY WON'T CRACK NOR WRINKLE when you bend them to put in the buttons.

RHINELANDER STEAM LAUNDRY, 'Phone 93-1
OPPOSITE ARMORY

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.

RHINELANDER - WISCONSIN

Columbia college needs \$100,000. Who'll be the Rockefeller?

Stoessel is the idol of the Russian army. For obvious reasons, he does not fall back.

One of the happy surprises of the day is the absence of a fight over Schley's look.

The international peace congress had its banquet at Boston, sort of rehearsal, as it were.

A New York company has bought the volcano of Popocatepetl. Now watch things warm up down that way!

The St. Louis exposition managers have ground their teeth and cheerfully paid another \$200,000 to Uncle Sam.

From the way some people talk one might think the campaign would not so hot presently that you could almost notice it.

According to a telegram "coal is badly needed at Port Arthur," yet other accounts describe it as uncomfortably hot there.

Of course the time to get excited about politics this fall is when you see a chance to keep a boulder out of the legislature.

According to the census reports there are 200,000 Finns in this country, all of whom are getting along swimmingly.

The burnt onion color is passe. To be in the fashion the October bride will wear frosted carrot and ripe tomato shades.

The world's fair ship race was a fizzle. Still, it is worthy of praise for one thing. It didn't result in the killing of anybody.

Even though it involved the formality of an apology to the British Hon. Magistrate Phelps succeeded in getting Lee located on the map.

Although the place may have its disadvantages, Gen. Stoessel after looking over the ground has decided not to move at present.

The Hague conference might take note of the fact that \$5,000 accidents, fatal and otherwise, occurred on railroads in this country last year.

Russia remains silent as to President Roosevelt's proposal for a peace congress, which indicates that the Moscow note is not yet ready to cry: "Take him off!"

The dispatches from St. Petersburg didn't make it exactly clear whether Kurapatkin is picking out a new battle ground or simply continuing to lure "em on.

Incidentally, attention may be called to the fact that the youngest president the United States ever had was considerably over 25 when he took up the onerous duties of the job.

It is announced that Gen. Kurapatkin, tired of inactivity, may take the offensive. However, nothing is said as to whether the Japs or St. Petersburg will be the object of his attack.

If all the reports as to Gen. Nogai's losses are correct, the explanation must be that a Japanese soldier has to be killed two or three times before he notices that there is anything the matter.

A Kentucky woman has died of cancer which was caused by wearing high-heeled shoes. If her heels had deprived her of a chance to marry a title some of the ladies might decide to quit wearing high ones.

The saloons of Lexington, Ky., have all been closed on Sunday, but the district is so great that the authorities have decided that it would only be encouraging the undertakers if the blue laws were again enforced.

William Waldorf Astor owns \$11,000,000 worth of property in New York. There is no reason to believe that he hopes for the immediate destruction of this country, even if he doesn't consider it fit to live in.

A Pennsylvania court has just held that weariness and exhaustion are no defense in the case of a railroad employee held on a charge of criminal negligence resulting in a fatal railroad accident. The testimony in this case showed that the crew of a freight train had been on duty for 24 hours. The train was ordered to take a siding, and to wait there till four trains had passed. While waiting they fell asleep. When they awoke they thought that the four trains had passed, whereas the fourth was still to go by. The usual result, a wreck, followed.

Lynchings should be stamped out, north and south, east and west. The newspapers, the churches and all educational forces should unite. Laws can't be enforced with effect if popular sentiment is against their enforcement. Anti-lynching sentiment must be created by education. The pulpit, the press, the forum and the school are the institutions that can bring into existence a stable, earnest, law-respecting condition of public mind. The press may be slow, but it will be effective. The anti-lynching crusade should become a national crusade.

It has been found by experience that those persons who cannot read their own language are generally those who are also ignorant of a trade, who bring little money with them, who settle in the large cities, who have a low standard of living and little ambition to work a better, and who have the smallest appreciation of our institutions. Obviously the addition of the literacy test would be the most potent restriction that could at this time be added to the list in force. It is the test which has been most vigorously recommended by those who have studied it.

A WEEK'S HISTORY

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the Latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON.

Uncle Sam's new battleship, the Nebraska, was launched at Seattle, Wash. Miss Mary Main Miley, a daughter of Gov. Miley, stood sponsor for the vessel.

Encouraging conditions and increased activity are recorded in the weekly review of trade published by R. G. Dun & Co.

Department of agriculture estimates for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1905, aggregate \$5,099,810, an increase of \$26,210 over the present year.

Shippers have been warned to guard against a plot to wreck warships under construction.

Downey's livery stable, Washington D. C., was partially destroyed by fire, which caused a loss of about \$100,000. Some of the finest carriages owned in Washington, many of them belonging to senators, members of the diplomatic corps and wealthy Washingtonians stored in the building, were burned.

Thomas E. Watson, populist candidate for president, has made public his letter of acceptance. The writer scores both the republican and democratic parties on their records, lauds Bryan, and declares that Alton B. Parker is unfit to lead his party. He attacks the gold standard, and says the only hope for the "middle and lower classes" lies in the success of a third party.

THE EAST.

The republicans of Massachusetts to state convention renominated Gov. John I. Bates.

The rule of King Leopold in the Congo Free State was scored at a meeting in Boston held in connection with the peace congress. The latter adopted a plan for a union of the powers looking to the arbitration of all disputes.

Four hundred and twenty-seven automobiles were brought to America through the port of New York during the nine months ending October 1. The total value of the 127 machines was \$1,600,000, giving an average of about \$12,700 for each machine. The duty paid on the machines at 45 per cent amounted to \$750,000.

Four persons were hurt in an auto wreck in New York state, when the car became unmanageable and raced down a hill. Among those injured were A. C. Bartlett, a member of the firm of Hibbard, Spencer & Bartlett, of Chicago.

The democrats of Massachusetts put up a state ticket, headed by William L. Douglas, by acclamation.

In the 25-mile automobile race on Long Island for the Vanderbilt cup, George H. R. won. One man was killed and several injured.

Charles Nickel, aged 22, and his father, J. Isaac Nickel, aged 64, were killed by a train on the Pennsylvania railway at Muhlenberg station, near Reading, Pa.

A flouring mill at Pendleton, Ore., has received an order from Hongkong for 80,000 sacks (2,000 tons) of flour, which is said to be for the Japanese government.

The private office of George J. Gould in the Western Union building, New York, was wrecked by fire and many valuable papers were destroyed.

WEST AND SOUTH.

The residence of Mr. John A. Stewart, at Asheville, N. C., was entered by burglars, who secured \$10,000 worth of diamonds.

Suicide is the verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of Minnie Harmoning, a 17-year-old girl, near Palatine, Ill., at first believed to have been killed by a Swedish assassin.

Nine men who used revolvers in efforts to rob have been sentenced in Chicago to prison for life, and a great decrease in crime is predicted as a result.

Twelfth Missouri district republicans nominated Henry M. Condry, of St. Louis, for congress.

Fire destroyed the Tracy hotel in South St. Joseph, Mo., four persons losing their lives.

The gathering of Chicagoans in St. Louis to attend Chicago day at the world's fair numbered many thousands.

The Union Traction company, of Chicago, has been ordered by the mayor to stop running cars on the old passenger tracks where franchises have lapsed.

The president and many officials attended the funeral of Postmaster General Payne at Washington. The body started for Milwaukee on a special train.

While attempting to beat her Tom Carney was shot and instantly killed in Madisonville, Ky., by his wife.

Hon. Matt Ransom, ex-United States senator, died of heart failure at his North Carolina home.

Great crowds celebrated Chicago day at the world's fair.

Unidentified burglars dynamited the safe and vault in the bank at Freeland, Ind., and escaped with \$20,000.

Coal gas caused the death of six employees of the Grand Trunk railway in the St. Clair tunnel, which runs under the St. Clair river from Port Huron, Mich., to Sarnia, Ont.

In view of the Wisconsin court decision, the republican national committee recognizes the La Follette party as dominant.

The two upper floors of the five-story building in North High street, Columbus, O., occupied by the Columbia Dry Goods company, were burned, entailing an aggregate loss estimated at \$200,000.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Japanese seized the British steamer Sishan, from Hong-Kong, off Newchwang. The Sishan carried a cargo of cattle and flour, intended for Port Arthur.

Daniel Willard Fiske, who died at Frankfurt on the Main, Germany, September 17, in his will bequeaths to Cornell university an aggregate of half a million dollars.

In Paris the funeral of Bartholdi was a most imposing ceremony. It was attended by hundreds of mourners, including public officials, students and models.

It was voted by the international peace congress to hold the session of 1905 at Lucerne, Switzerland.

A dispatch reached Tokyo to the effect that four of the Russian warships at Port Arthur have been seriously damaged during a bombardment.

It is announced that Miss Annie S. Peck, the American mountain climber, has ascended Huascar mountain, in Peru, to a height of 21,000 feet.

Before taking the offensive, Kurapatkin issued an address to his troops, saying that they are at last strong enough numerically to defeat the Japs; that there will be no more Russian retreats and that Port Arthur will be relieved.

Bentslaputze was captured by the Russians after a brisk battle. The Japanese defeat is said to be due to their failure to fortify a hill commanding the town.

LATER NEWS.

Secretary Hilly is negotiating a new treaty with China, which will admit high class of celestialists to the United States.

General Kurapatkin has taken personal charge of the advance against the Japanese.

There is a big shortage in the Kansas treasury.

The Japanese have sunk three Russian vessels.

The French schooner Landouf went ashore at Cape St. George, N. E., and was totally wrecked. The crew escaped.

Dehumil Schnepp, of Cleveland, O., killed his two children, aged 4 and 3 years, and then went to his wife's grave and killed himself.

A sneak thief stole \$5,000 worth of diamonds from the jewelry house of Joseph Maltz & Co., Chicago.

Reading trashy novels impelled Minnie Island and Lulu Cook, of Kauka, Ill., to commit suicide.

A trolley car at Rochester, Pa., became derailed and crashed into a building, killing Edward Thorne, motor-man.

Robert J. Wiane is formally announced as acting postmaster general.

The Morris hotel at Manitou, Colo., was destroyed by fire.

In a six-round fight at Philadelphia, Terry McGovern defeated Eddie Hanlon.

Frank DeFeyster Hall, a hotel clubman of Chicago, killed himself because of a suit brought against him for slander.

Twenty-seven persons were killed and thirty injured, some of them fatally, in a head-on collision two and a half miles east of Warrenburg, Mo., between the second section of the Missouri Pacific passenger train No. 33, which left Wichita, Kan., for St. Louis with world's fair excursionists, and a heavy westbound extra freight train.

One hundred workmen were buried by the falling of walls in the course of erection for an extension of the Casa Ira stores in Santiago.

Hamburg, the famous stallion is purchased by Harry Payne Whitney for \$20,000.

The sole survivor of a yachting party of four Chicagoans, Harry Gray, telling of a spar-hill mile from Chicago, is rescued in a dying condition. Gray became unconscious shortly after being found.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

Veterans of the civil war are dying at the rate of 100 a day. Commissioner of Pensions Ware makes this statement, and adds that applications for pensions are being filed at an average rate of 100 a day.

Prof. von Shroen, of Italy, in a paper read at the St. Louis tuberculosis congress, says he has found a new germ in phthisis and that the disease, when due to this cause, is incurable.

President Roosevelt gave soldiers' widows work in making army clothing, setting aside the war department's contract plan.

Three more hold-up men were sentenced in Chicago to the penitentiary for life, making nine in a week who have been given the extreme penalty for armed robbery.

Russia answers the United States' request for acceptance of American passports without discrimination against Jews and says it may be granted.

The arrest of a bellboy in New York led to the discovery of what is believed to be a band of bellboy thieves in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis.

Joseph Chamberlain has reopened his campaign for protection and says free trade has almost made bankrupts of the farmers of Great Britain.

B. H. Holcomb made a new automobile record between Chicago and New York city, covering the distance in 58 hours and 45 minutes.

By the accidental discharge of a gun carried by W. E. Bany, of Chicago, Raymond Nold, near Joslin, Ill., was killed, his head being almost blown off.

EXIT THE SUMMER MAN.



JAPANESE LINE IS BROKEN

ATTACKED BY RUSSIANS AND RIGHT FLANK TURNED.

Driven from Town of Bentslaputze—Kurapatkin Announces Forward Movement.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 10.—Gen. Kurapatkin's order of the day announcing his determination to take the offensive is supplemented by the news that an offensive movement has already been begun and that the Japanese line has been broken at Bentslaputze. The Japanese occupied a front of about 12 miles, stretching from Bentslaputze on the east through Ventail and across the railway to the banks of the Hen river on the west. The Russian force had been moving south in close touch with the Japanese advance since October 6. The Japanese outposts were driven back in a series of skirmishes, and on October 6 the Russians recaptured the station of Shabke, 15 miles south of Mukden, the railway station restoring the bridge across the Shabke river the next day in order to facilitate the advance. Meanwhile Gen. Mistechno's Cossacks pushed southward as far as the Ventail mines, defeating the Japanese in a series of warm skirmishes.

Heavy Blow to Jap Right. The most important action, however, occurred on the Japanese right at Bentslaputze. Here the Japanese held a strong and important position, but it seems they made the inexplicable omission to fortify a commanding hill which was the key to the whole situation. A portion of Gen. Kurapatkin's force made a strong attack on Bentslaputze, and taking a lead out of the Japanese book, occupied the hill from the east and flanked the Japanese out of the town, causing a serious loss in a rear guard fight. The Russian casualties are reported to have been considerable.

While it is understood that Mukden is not heavily fortified, Gen. Kurapatkin has a powerful force behind him, strongly posted at Tie pass; and it, as he asserts, the Russians are now powerful enough to assume the offensive. It is possible his advance movement will force the Japanese flanking column to withdraw in order to protect their own base.

Kurapatkin Orders Advance. St. Petersburg, Oct. 10.—Gen. Kurapatkin has issued a stirring address to his army, in which he asserts that the Russians have a force numerically superior to that of the Japanese, declares that the time has come for a forward movement, and predicts a telling victory for his soldiers.

In his address Gen. Kurapatkin says there will be no more retreats, that the army is strong enough numerically at last to defeat the combined armies under Oyama and that it is going forward to victory and ultimately to the relief of Port Arthur.

Price of Victory Will Be Heavy. St. Petersburg, Oct. 10.—The news of Gen. Kurapatkin's southern movement is greeted by the press of St. Petersburg with deep thankfulness and an

expression of confidence that it marks the turning point in the campaign. There is little detailed comment on the situation, but the expectation is expressed that the coming battles will be even more serious than those of the past, and that, while Russian arms are destined to ultimate victory, it will be bought at the expense of much blood and suffering, and that it is a prospect to be looked upon seriously and solemnly, without exultation or heroics.

The Russ says: "Our advance has begun. We are facing a powerful and cunning enemy. The Japanese have not failed to take advantage of naturally strong positions and fortify them to the utmost. Our movement morally will be easier, because we are going forward instead of retreating, but materially it will be even more arduous than the past. We are going to victory, but must be prepared to pay a heavy price."

Bravery of Nurses. Mukden, Oct. 7.—Gen. Kurapatkin has bestowed the ribbon of St. George upon all the Red Cross nurses of the Siberian of St. George, for bravery at the battle of Hanyang. During the awful night of September 1 these nurses toiled unceasingly, proceeding upon their errands of mercy under a hail of shrapnel, dressing wounds and even carrying disabled soldiers to the ambulances.

Cost of the War. Tokio, Oct. 7.—In addressing the members of the united clearing houses of Tokio, Count Okuma, the leader of the progressive party, warned the people to prepare for a long war, the date of the termination of which it was now impossible to foretell. He predicted that the cost to Japan for a two years' war, including the loans which had been already placed and the expenses consequent upon the war at its termination, would total \$1,000,000,000, which would make the per capita share amount to \$20.

Despite her weaknesses, Count Okuma said, Russia possessed immense resources and had tremendous advantages in the size of her population and the greatness of her wealth, and it would be necessary for the Japanese to make heavy sacrifices in order to attain success. He predicted that the war would cost Russia from \$1,500,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000, and said it would be impossible to raise loans or to increase the taxes in Russia, because the limit had been reached. The count predicted that it would be necessary for the Japanese government to borrow \$250,000,000 next year, and added that if \$750,000,000 were secured abroad the country must face a depreciation in the value of its securities. Count Okuma urged the nation to carefully husband its strength and resources and expressed the fullest confidence in the ultimate victory of Japanese arms.

Japs Seize British Steamer. Shanghai, Oct. 8.—The British steamer Sishan, from Hong-Kong, has been seized by the Japanese off Newchwang. The Sishan carried a cargo of cattle and flour, intended for Port Arthur.

The Sishan is a steel screw steamer of 1,251 tons, and is owned by Thomas W. Richardson, of London.

Not a Murder. Chicago, Oct. 7.—"Death by strangulation, with suicidal intent," was the verdict of the coroner's jury which investigated the mysterious circumstances surrounding the demise on Wednesday of Minnie Harmoning, the 17-year-old daughter of Fred Harmoning, a farmer living four miles from Palatine. Until Thursday morning it was thought that the girl had been murdered, and action on this supposition, scores of farmers joined in a man hunt for the slayer.

Lightning Strikes Oil Tank. Hindlay, O., Oct. 6.—The plant of the National Refining company was completely destroyed by fire early Wednesday, entailing a loss of upward of \$200,000. The fire was started through lightning striking a 20,000 barrel tank, which at the time was about two-thirds full. When the tank exploded thousands of barrels of burning oil were spread over the surrounding territory. Spectators who had gathered, turned and fled wildly from the conflagration of fire. A number of persons were burned, but none fatally.

Seventeen Drowned. London, Oct. 6.—The Greek steamer Kolymatik, bound from the Black sea for Antwerp, foundered recently 22 miles northwest of Island. Seventeen members of the crew, including the captain and other officers, were drowned. Eight survivors landed at Leloes, Portugal.

Named for Congress. Hartford, Conn., Oct. 6.—J. Howard Morse was nominated for congress by the First district democratic convention. He is a great grandson of Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Sheriff Sent to Jail. Ashland, Wis., Oct. 4.—Sheriff Charles Peterson, of Sawyer county, was fined \$150 by Judge Parry and sentenced to 20 days in the county jail for contempt of court in failing to capture John F. Dietz, for whom a warrant was issued last May. The coroner of Sawyer county will place Mr. Peterson in his own county jail at Hayward. Since May Dietz has held up \$600,000 feet of logs at Cameron dam, on the Thornapple river, preventing the Chippewa Log & Boom company from rafting it further.

A Great Record. New York, Oct. 4.—In the 85 years of the life of the American Bible society three have been issued 74,411,674 copies of the Bible, of which 17,539,391 were in the year just ended, as recorded in the annual report of the society which is made public.

Postage Rates Cut. Lima, Peru, Oct. 1.—Beginning January 1, 1905, the present rates of postage from this country to the United States, Europe, Asia and Oceania will be reduced one-half.

Terrible Deed of Aged Man. Portland, Ore., Oct. 4.—Jealous of a rival's growing business, Adrian Gaudron, a gunsmith and cutter, aged 71 years, shot and fatally wounded P. Serge-Kisslow, also an aged man, at the latter's place of business and then blew out his own brains.

Name Towne for Congress. New York, Oct. 4.—The democrats of the Fourteenth New York congressional district nominated Charles A. Towne, former United States senator from Minnesota, for congress.

WINS AUTO RACE.

Heath Captures Great Event on Long Island—Many Accidents—One Man Killed.

New York, Oct. 10.—One dead and another dying is one of the results of the automobile race for the cup offered by William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

George Arenta, Jr., a New York millionaire, lies injured in a hospital at Long Island, while his chauffeur, Carl Menzel, is dead.

During the race, which was won by George Heath, an American, driving a 9) horsepower motor, Arenta's car was wrecked by the tires slipping. The chauffeur, who was horribly mangled, was taken to a hospital, where he died an hour later. Arenta also was taken to the hospital, where it was found, among other injuries, he was suffering from a cerebral hemorrhage.

The race was a most severely contested one. Heath finished the 200-mile course in 5:56:45 elapsed time, and 5:26:45 corrected time. Albert Clement, Jr., driving an 80 horsepower machine, was a close second, finishing in 6:58:13 elapsed time, and 6:28:13 corrected time. The time as herewith given is official.

A startling development of the contest was the fact that many bent rusty nails were found on the course. They were found near the grand stand, near Queens, near Hicksville and near Jericho. It seemed that a deliberate attempt was made to wreck the racing machines.

The course of the race was exactly 30.24 miles in length. It was an elongated triangle, at the apex of which, to the west, is the village of Queens. The course was covered on three times. There were two controls on the course, one at Hicksville, 40 mile in length, and the other at Hempstead, 1.40 miles long. Every contestant had to take three minutes to go through the Hicksville control and six minutes to go through the Hempstead control.

"CHICAGO DAY" AT FAIR.

Immense Throngs Flock to St. Louis Exposition—Normal Exercises Are Held.

St. Louis, Oct. 10.—"Chicago day" was observed at the world's fair Saturday by immense throngs of residents of that city, reinforced by thousands of St. Louisans. For three days special trains and regular trains, divided into numerous sections, have been bringing thousands of persons to St. Louis from Chicago, and no time was lost in reaching the world's fair grounds, where elaborate preparations had been made to entertain the visitors.

State Senator J. P. Mahoney, of Chicago, presided at the exercises in the Illinois building, and introduced State commissioner C. J. Doyle, of Greenville. Commissioner Doyle acted as Gov. Yates' personal representative. Following President Francis' address of welcome to the visitors, Mayor Harrison was called upon to respond in the name of the "White City." A response by Alderman J. E. Bennett, on behalf of "the committee of 400," concluded the exercises. But few hours intervened before the parade, headed by the great Chinese dragon, operated by 100 men, started down the amusement street. Distinctly oriental in its character, the feature was a treat for even those so-called staid and sophisticated dwellers of the grounds. Closing the day's fête, the doors of the Illinois building were thrown open for an informal reception.

SIX DEAD IN TUNNEL.

Train Parts in Great Bore Under St. Clair River and Gas Is Fatal.

Port Huron, Mich., Oct. 10.—Six employees of the Grand Trunk railway were suffocated to death by coal gas early Sunday in the St. Clair tunnel, which runs under the St. Clair river from Port Huron to Sarnia, Ontario. A coal train broke in two while passing through the tunnel and three of the train crew were suffocated while part of the train lay stalled in the tunnel. The engineer lost his life when he returned and endeavored to push the stalled cars back to safety and two other rescuers perished in vain attempts to penetrate the gaseous atmosphere on the great tube.

The dead are: Allen Noyes, chauffeur of the automobile, killed instantly; Madge Corcoran, aged 20, killed instantly; Bella Perez, died in a hospital.

FOUR DIE IN HOTEL FIRE.

Building in South St. Joseph, Mo., Is Burned with Fatal Results.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 8.—The Tracy hotel in South St. Joseph burned Friday morning, four persons losing their lives.

The dead are: Lafayette Frew, aged 50 years, speculator in live stock; C. F. Norton, aged 25 years, employee of Stockyards company; Mrs. Anna Weston, of Gentry county, Mo., guest; unknown man.

Victims of Railway Accidents. Washington, Oct. 7.—Accidents on railroads cost 9,551 lives in the United States last year, according to statistics gathered by the interstate commerce commission. This is more than were killed in the Spanish war.

Some May Be Dead. Pensacola, Fla., Oct. 7.—By the explosion of a boiler at the Stratton works Thursday night four persons were seriously injured, and it is believed that several employees are dead and buried beneath the debris of the wrecked building.

Grief Causes Death. Leon, Ia., Oct. 7.—Grief because she shot her husband, was the cause assigned by physicians for the death of Mrs. Peter Lewis. She recently shot and killed her husband whom she mistook for a chicken thief.

Killed His Father. Killeo, Tex., Oct. 7.—H. C. Watson, a farmer, was shot dead in a pistol duel by his son Ben in the presence of his wife, the boy's mother. The father and son had a dispute over a crop division. The father shot three times and the boy once. The latter is in jail.

Brings Horses and Birds. New York, Oct. 7.—The Phoenix line steamer British Princess, from Antwerp, which arrived Thursday night, brought 156 Percheron horses and 2,000 birds of various kinds.

POSTMASTER GENERAL DIES

CLOSE OF THE CAREER OF HON. HENRY C. PAYNE.

Death Results from Heart Trouble—Cortelyou to Be His Successor.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Henry C. Payne, postmaster general of the United States, a member of the national republican committee, a stalwart of his party, with the history of which, both in his home state and nationally, he has been identified for many years, died at his apartments at the Arlington hotel at 6:10 o'clock Tuesday night, aged 60 years.

Henry C. Payne was born at Ashfield, Mass., November 23, 1843. Most of his life was passed in Milwaukee, to which city he went as a bookkeeper in 1863. At the outbreak of the



HENRY C. PAYNE.

war young Payne tried to enlist in the Tenth Massachusetts volunteers, but was rejected because he was undersized. It was in 1872 that he first got into politics and showed aptitude as an organizer by forming the Milwaukee Young Men's Republican league. President Grant made him postmaster of Milwaukee in 1875, and both Hayes and Arthur reappointed him. He became chairman of the Wisconsin republican state committee, and represented the state in the national committee over two years. Soon after he became postmaster of Milwaukee in 1876 Mr. Payne first became interested in large corporations. Shortly before the panic of 1893 he and ex-Senator Mitchell succeeded in interesting eastern capital to a sufficient extent to form the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company, which took over the four Milwaukee street car lines and the two lighting plants. The consolidated concern got into financial trouble and went into the hands of a receiver, Payne being appointed to the position. It was reorganized with a capital of \$16,000,000, and Payne was chosen president. Mr. Payne was in 1893 president of the American Street Railway association. He was for the past 20 years a director in the Wisconsin Telephone company. Having been selected for postmaster general by President McKinley shortly before the latter's death, President Roosevelt appointed him, and he assumed the office January 8, 1892.

It is the understanding now that Mr. Cortelyou will assume the duties of postmaster general as soon as he conveniently can after the close of the pending campaign. It is probable that he will enter the office about the first of December.

OVER HIGH BANK.

The Romany Folk of This and Other Countries

Some Interesting History of the Gypsies of the World—America Does Not Want Them.

GYPSIES—nomads; folk that walk with their feet straight; nut-brown people of glittering eyes; bringers of touch of mystery, adventure, romance, to the uttermost parts of the earth. Mere mention of the word gipsy presents this picture, and when we read, as lately we did, that a band of these more or less undesirable visitors had been deported from our country, sent back post-haste from Ellis Island, we set to musing on the existence, the persistence, in the strenuous twentieth century of the Romany.

The recent deportation from our shores of the gipsies brings up a somewhat similar happening that occurred in 1886, when a company of gipsies started from Corfu for New York. The band, come together from various parts of Greece and Turkey, succeeded in getting only as far as Liverpool, for no steamship company would take the gipsies aboard, the United States being closed to pauper immigrants. It was for fear the Bohemian gipsies, the ones just deported, would eventually become public charges that caused the United States officials to refuse them admission. The unlucky band of 1886, held at Liverpool, camped there a long while, but, year after year failing to obtain passage, in time was scattered.

An authority of gipsy lore declares that there probably is not today a circus or theater in the United States that does not have at least one member of its company with gipsy blood in its veins. England, especially, has been taken possession of by the gipsies, and it is estimated that there are now in that country thousands of these

travert this idea, some hold it probable that there has never been a band of genuine gipsies in America; but the Gipsy Lore Journal makes the statement that in 1715 nine border gipsies, by names Fae, Stirling, Yonson, Finckel, Lindsay, Ross and Robertson were transported by Glasgow magistrates to Virginia plantations. Mention has been made of the gipsies sent over during our revolutionary war, and there is record of the presence of gipsies in New York a half century ago. Among gipsy names in America we find those of the good old families, that is, good old gipsy families: Lee, Lovell, Cooper, Stanley, Bosville, etc. The gipsies take intense pride in "family," in spite of their supposed democracy.

To go back to the European gipsies. They appeared in Germany some time earlier than in England, in which country their numbers increased rapidly; here they traveled about in bands, having leaders called count, lord or duke. As early as the eleventh century they lived as serfs or nomads in the Greek-speaking countries of southeast Europe. The Spanish gipsy is known to us through song and story, but travelers after he of the present is dirtier and more greedy than picturesque. In Scotland the gipsy flourished earlier and graverly, there intermarrying with the native and not looked down upon. Today in Scotland quite a number of gipsies are filling posts of honor in the medical and legal professions.

The gipsy calls himself a Romany, never a gipsy. The origin of the word is in dispute, some holding that it was borrowed by the gipsies of Europe from the province called, in



AN AMERICAN GYPSY CAMP.

people. To quote again from the authority cited: "The Romany is still the life of the entire vagabond population of the roads in England, it being almost impossible to find a tinker or petty hawk that is not part gipsy. There are but a few hundred full-blooded tent-gipsy persons in England, but of half-breeds, or house-dwellers, who keep their gipsy blood a secret, and of half-breeds (chubbed or posh an posh), of those assimilated by blood—all of whom possess the great secret of the Romany language to a greater or less degree—there are perhaps 20,000."

An astounding number, it seems to us, and yet when one learns how they once overrun the country, it becomes very reasonable that at least that many now remain. Four hundred years ago they entered Britain, slipping in slyly, and in 50 years increased so largely, their depredations were so bold and burdensome, that acts for their suppression were demanded. At one assize 13 poor Romanies were executed simply on the accusation of belonging to the outlandish gipsy race. The outrages committed by the gipsies at this time were incredible, their presence in the country a most evil affliction—hence the summary punishment.

In divers ways England checked the growth of her gipsy population. During the American revolution she forced this portion of her "human material" into the fleets and armies sent to fight the Yankees, but many of the unwilling soldiers deserted on reaching land, and sought a home on our soil. Railway extension also interfered with the gipsies in England, and the inclosure act, which took away from him the open stretches whereon he had been wont to pitch his changing camp. Doubtless the English gipsy can say feelingly that things are not what they once were.

Today the gipsy in England is an industrious person, and lives on the fat of the land; not on refuse, the traditional food of the gipsy wanderer. Both men and women work, the latter the better wage-earner of the two; palmistry with the women is no lost art, neither is horse-trading with the men; and they have control of the trade of mending chairs of split rattan, they buy and sell baskets, brooms, clothes-lines, etc.; they make meat-shaws and clothes-pers, and they provide music and merriment at the fairs. Really, the modern gipsy makes a very good living in England.

In the United States the gipsies are not so well known as in the compass; there are not so many, and as they travel from Maine to Texas they can give a locality but a glimpse of their mode of life. We are more or less acquainted with the be-shawled, bare-headed fortune-teller, that goes from house to house, and with the gipsy musician; many of the door-to-door peddlers we recognize as of gipsy blood, also the keepers of small tin, crockery and basket stores, and the infrequent itinerant tinkers and cutlery men.

It is said that gipsies established two villages in this country, one in New England, the other in Pennsylvania, and that in these villages Romany is still spoken, though secretly. To con-



A BELLE OF THE CAMP.

this true or not, the Romany is still a secret language. The gipsies are witty and philosophical, as witness by their proverbs: "Never buy a handkerchief or choose a wife by moonlight." "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush or ledge." "It's like a kiss, good for nothing until it is divided between two." "He's too proud to speak to a poor child."

To see an old friend is as agreeable as a good meal. The gipsies, as a race, are a healthy people, their open-air life giving them robustness and endurance, and live to advanced years. They really are not so dishonest as reported, and when trusted often display a fine sense of honor, kindness and friendliness. The men quarrel amongst themselves, but show zealous faithfulness when one of the band falls into trouble. They are uneducated, childish, quick-tempered, but not the immoral, dissolute lot generally believed. It is computed that the number of gipsies now in existence is about 300,000, and it is thought they are on the increase. In Transylvania they are very numerous, and Turkey barbers about 100,000 of them; in Persia there are about 10,000; in Spain, 60,000; in Hungary, 40,000.

KATHERINE POPE

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Blow Safe; Miss \$20,000.
A gang of safe robbers blew open the safe in the Bank of Monticello, but received practically nothing for their trouble. It was entirely owing to the fact that the explosion wrecked only the outer safe that the thieves were obliged to leave behind \$20,000. Neighbors were awakened by the explosion, and soon the street was filled with excited citizens. The sheriff at once struck valuable clues, which indicated that four strangers had driven overland to Evansville and then boarded a south-bound train for Chicago.

Hold Prayers in Cell.
A service of prayers by the Methodist ministers of La Crosse was held in a cell at a La Crosse police station in an endeavor to recall to grace Rev. Nathan Wood, who has been arrested charged with stealing chickens. He is a Methodist preacher, but is said to have deviated from the straight and narrow path a short time ago and was let out of the ministry after investigation. He expressed a desire to live an upright life hereafter and was released from custody.

Sheriff Sent to Jail.
Sheriff Charles Peterson, of Sawyer county, was fined \$150 by Judge Parish and sentenced to 30 days in the county jail for contempt of court in failing to capture John P. Dietz, for whom a warrant was issued last May. The coroner of Sawyer county placed Mr. Peterson in his own county jail at Hayward. Since May Dietz has held up \$8,000,000 feet of logs at Cameron dam, on the Thompson river, preventing the Chipewaga Log & Boom company from rafting its lumber.

Entire Town in Charivari.
The continuous charivari to Prof. and Mrs. Verbeck at Cadott, which began September 5, continued for nearly a month, the band of serenaders receiving new recruits every night. A truce was called some time ago and for a time it appeared as if a settlement would be effected and the charivari called off. The terms were not satisfactory, however. It seems that the entire youthful population of the town were enlisted in the novel demonstration.

600 Students Ducked.
Six hundred students were ducked into the icy autumn waters of Lake Mendota near Madison in the annual university freshman-sophomore rush. No one was drowned, and the most serious injuries were numerous scratched joints, a four-inch gash in the head of a freshman, received from a boathook in the hands of a sophomore while defending the second class flag raft 400 feet out in the lake. President Vanhise is pleased that no casualties resulted.

Indians Oppose Annulment.
The Oneida Indians, on the reservation adjoining Green Bay, will fight the recent order providing that moneys secured from the sale of their lands shall be deposited in United States depositories and paid out only in annuities. Superintendent J. C. Hart, of the government school of the reservation, is in Washington to explain the situation and if possible secure the rescinding of the order.

The News Condensed.
Edward Lauria, who came to Milwaukee a few days ago from Chicago and of whom little is known, committed suicide by shooting because of despondency. Lauria's home was in Hamburg, Germany, where, from letters found on his person, it is thought he was well connected.

While the parents and neighbors were threshing grain, the three-year-old daughter of Peter Christianson, of Big Lake, was suffocated in the straw stack. Archibald Smith and his horse were found drowned in one of the Chain of Lakes, four miles from Wausau.

Frank Herbeck, an old settler of Kewaunee, was instantly killed by falling from a load of grain.

The record of asking questions, foolish and otherwise, was broken in the Sholeyan circuit court by two attorneys, who asked 1,291 in three hours about some damaged cheese.

Barron Judge A. J. Vinje sentenced Robert Waller to 15 years in state prison for killing Oscar Burns.

George D. Emery, charged with embezzling \$10,000 by the Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington company, of Milwaukee, was discharged.

One of the first Indian wills ever submitted to court for probate has been presented to the circuit court at Green Bay.

A force of mechanics was set to work to erect a roof over the portion of the gutted statehouse occupied by the senate chamber.

Game Warden J. W. Stone, of Barron county, confiscated two trucks going to Chicago as baggage from Wayward, which contained game.

Sheriff Simon, the newly appointed official of Iron county, has already begun his campaign of reform. His first step was to order all gambling machines removed from Hurley.

By a divided vote of 2 to 1, the Wisconsin supreme court rendered a decision in favor of the La Follette faction of the republican party.

Martin Helmers, a 16-year-old Algonia lad, while duck hunting, had his left hand blown off. He then rowed two miles for assistance.

The five days' celebration of the Lake Superior Chippewas, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of peace with the government, ended in a fight. One of the trophies at the celebration was a British flag captured at Mackinac Island in 1812.

While experimenting in his new patent life boat, August Baumgart was nearly killed at Racine. In a later experiment the boat proved a success.

The supreme court has adjourned until October 18 without handing down a decision disposing of the controversy over the republican ticket.

Shm from six bull frogs grafted on his foot has saved that member for Mat Berres, a Kenosha boy. Berres is on the road to recovery.

PEACE CONGRESS.

Resolutions Adopted Ask Russia and Japan to End the War.
Boston, Oct. 6.—Resolutions intended to bring about, if possible, an end to the Russo-Japanese war were adopted Wednesday at the meeting of the international peace congress. By the terms of these resolutions, the congress will address an appeal to the emperors of Russia and Japan to terminate the struggle and each of the powers signatory to the Hague convention will be formally requested to press upon Russia and Japan the importance of putting an end to the present war.

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Buck Walker was convicted of murder in the second degree at Barron. He was charged with killing his daughter's lover, Young Burns, in July.

Former Judge E. R. Bundy is dead at Menominee of cancer. He had been on the bench of the Eighth judicial circuit for nearly 12 years.

FACTS ABOUT THE COINAGE

Information as to Old and New Issues Given by the Director of the Mint.

The director of the mint is called on to answer such a wide range of questions concerning the value of old and new coins and medals that he has found it necessary to issue circulars covering matters of this sort. It is some interesting facts. It appears that the mint does not buy old coins of paper money, except some rare colonial coins in fine condition, which are desired for the mint cabinet.

Mutilated or uncurrent United States gold and silver coin is purchased as bullion. The mint has no pattern pieces for sale. The government pays no premium for the return of any of its coins or paper money. New coins cannot be struck until authorized by an act of congress. The mint supplies United States coins only, and not of any past date. The \$20 gold piece and the half-dollar and quarter-dollar pieces in gold were struck by private parties on the California coast during the 1819 period, and not by the United States government.

The collage of the following coins ceased in the years named: Half and 1-cent, copper, in 1857; 1-cent, nickel, 1861; half-cent and 2 cents, silver, and 2 cents, bronze, in 1873; 20 cents, silver, 1878; trade dollars, 1853; \$1 and \$2, gold, and 2 cents, nickel, 1853. The Columbian half-dollar was coined in 1923. The Lafayette dollar was struck in 1893, the date on the coin (1900) being that of the unveiling of the memorial.

There are certain markings on every United States coin that enable the place of its collage to be located. Those struck at the Philadelphia mint have no mark, but those struck at all other mints are distinguished by a small letter on the reverse, near the bottom. These letters are C for Charlotte, N. C., discontinued in 1861; CC for Carson City, Nev., discontinued in 1893; D for Dahlonega, Ga., discontinued in 1861; O for New Orleans, and S, for San Francisco.

The coins of the United States now authorized by law are: In gold, double eagle, eagle, half eagle and quarter eagle; in silver, half-dollar, quarter-dollar and dime; minor, 5-cent, nickel, and 1-cent, bronze. A person may buy a proof set of gold coins from the mint for \$33.50, and a proof set of silver and minor coins for \$1.50. When the business of the mints is slack metals may be struck from dies furnished by individuals, public institutions and incorporated societies, at a charge sufficient to cover the cost of the operation and the value of the metal.

TEACHING BLIND BY EAR.

Jewish Director of Vienna Institute Suggests Way to Arouse Imagination.

"We must descend to the depths where slumber in the night of blindness wonderful forces which, when awakened and developed, will raise the sightless into light and happiness."

Thus, hopefully, writes Dr. Heller, director of the Jewish Institute for Blind Children, in Vienna, in describing some highly interesting and important observations which he has made in recent years. Dr. Heller insists that educators are wrong in assuming from the first that the mind of the blind is awakened and instructed by the sense of touch. He says that the progressive phenomena of a blind child's development are so minute as to be microscopic.

Closest study has revealed to him that, excepting those who are also deaf, the blind are developed mentally by hearing, not by touching. This explains why so many of the blind, led by fancy and imagination, exist in a dream-like world, while it makes poetical beings of them, also renders them a prey to distress and misery.

Dr. Heller lays down the law that schools for the blind of the future must teach them to recognize by the ear what they have learned to conceive by touching—material, dimensions, form, numbers, and so on. He says, too, that in teaching them great attention must be devoted to changing the passive imagination of the blind into active imagination; a process slow, because the blind are nearly enthralled by passive imagination.

But it is this change of active imagination which awakens the creative power in them. The change can be effected slowly by giving blind children freedom in their play, by letting them represent in their own way what they grasp of nature and of life, and by placing at their disposal material and tools and leaving to them what they will make with them and how they will set about it.

Dr. Heller says with emphasis that their teachers should never forget that at once understands and executes, and that if they are rightly taught to perceive their manual capacity must be the most perfect of all.

Would Make Him Good.
"Mother thinks you'll make me a good wife," said the girl's intended. "Indeed!" replied the girl with the determined jaw. "You tell your mother I'll make you a good husband!" Philadelphia Ledger.

The Swell Hues.
Citizen—Show me some tan shoes, please. Facetious Clerk—Omelet, mustard or sunburst?—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

How It Works.
Knicker—Some say that alcohol is a food. Bocker—Then instead of a square meal you get a zig-zag one.—Puck.

Dearest the Best.
One soon finds that inexpensive things or persons are bad, incompetent, and in the long run ruinous at any price.—John Oliver Hobbes, in London Mail.

Valuable Scepter.
The Russian state scepter is of solid gold, three feet long, and contains among its ornaments 260 rubies and 15 emeralds.

A Daily Thought.
He bath a poor spirit who is not planted above petty wrongs.—Folliott.

A Marvel in Animal Education in Germany

"The Wonder Horse" of Berlin Described by Prof. Amos W. Patten of Northwestern University.

THERE are horses and horses. There are also educated horses and educated pigs, as every circus-goer well knows, but Berlin is at present greatly stirred over an animal of unusual attainments. Indeed, his accomplishments have even set the scientific world agog and drawn upon him the profound attention of the highest circles—court, military and professional—of this highly intellectual capital, and stirred up foreign correspondents to an unusual degree.

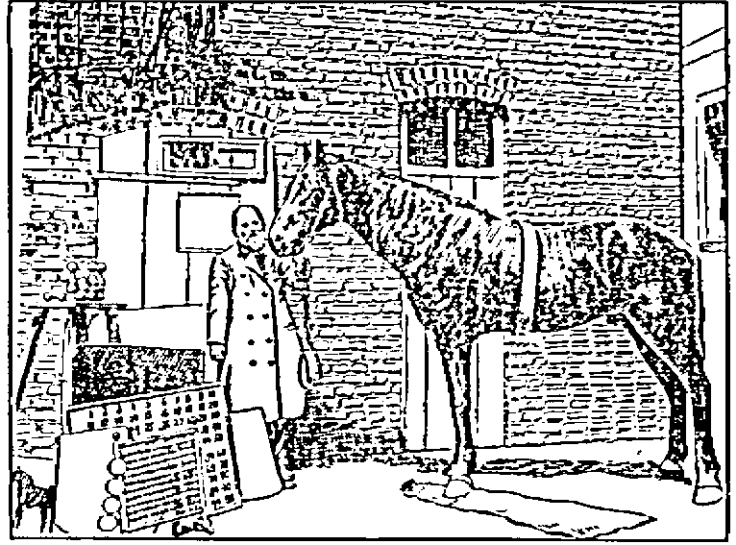
Berlin's "wonder horse," as he is called, is a young gelding nine years old. His owner is a pensional gymnasium teacher who, having retired from the profession of teaching boys four years ago, betook himself to the education of his pet "Hans," who by the way, has never been broke to work of any kind. Daily his master has patiently instructed him, using a blackboard, a reckoning tablet, balls, etc., much to the amusement of the neighborhood who peered down from the neighboring tenement windows upon the little court where this unique school session was held, deeming Herr von Osten a harmless sort of crank, who was fooling away his time in trying to educate or draw out the "horse sense" of "Hans."

I was invited to see this phenomenon and witness one of the marvelous recitations of this animal. Gathered in the little sand court on to which the stable

what number is the small hand of the watch? The horse gave one stroke. "On what number is the large hand?" Ten strokes followed. It lacked ten minutes of one o'clock.

How all this has been accomplished is the marvel of the beholder. It starts many questions concerning animal intelligence and the psychology of animals and affords much material for students of animal life. The director of the Berlin zoological garden has witnessed the "recitation" of Hans, and was so strongly impressed that he wrote an elaborate article for the Berlin press on the subject. Herr von Osten, the owner of this remarkable horse, holds that it is possible to educate a horse to read the signs on the street. He proposes to exercise all his pedagogical skill in the further training of his interesting pupil, and claims to be a pioneer in this department of education.

Everyone who has had anything to do with horses knows that they have a remarkable memory and very keen sight and hearing. Psychologists may deny that the horse has the power of going beyond the culture of that side of memory which pertains to the laws of association. Yet even here there is no doubt much to be done in the animal world. We shall await with intense interest the outcome of Herr von Osten's experiments in the culture of his apt pupil. Here is no ordinary trick animal, but a serious piece of scientific training by an experienced teacher, who has quietly,



THE BERLIN WONDER HORSE, HIS TRAINER AND IMPLEMENTS USED IN HIS EDUCATION.

spens, I found the duke of Mecklenburg, several high military commanders in regimental dress, an Italian nobleman, Herr von Schilling, a noted African explorer and student of animals, several professors, a number of ladies and gentlemen of high social standing, besides several correspondents of foreign newspapers. "Hans" is a beautiful fellow, with a fine face. As he was put through his exercises the wonder of the audience grew, for, during nearly two hours, in answer to questions from his master and questions from the audience, he showed that he could count, add, subtract, multiply, do simple sums in fractions, distinguish between the seven tones of the musical scale, pick out a man in the audience whose photograph he had been shown, single out the men from the women, distinguish the straw hats from the felt hats, indicate umbrellas or canes, tell where the large or small hands of a watch were at a given moment, tell whether a piece of money was gold, silver, nickel or copper, and also its denomination, and spell names given to him. His language is the tapping of his right front foot. He indicates a number or a letter by the number of taps, thus spelling by tapping until he comes to the number of the letter in the alphabet. Gold is indicated by one tap, silver by two, nickel by three and copper by four. Similarly the colors are told. In teaching him numbers the master has used a reckoning tablet and a blackboard.

On the occasion above noted there were present in the little court 30 persons. The person who interrogated Hans was not his teacher, but Herr von Schilling, the African explorer, who had known the horse about two weeks. It was evident that it was no look-alike of his teacher that prompted the answers, as in the case in the stock exhibition of educated animals, but the intelligent comprehension of the horse. "How many persons are here?" was the first question. The horse gave a swift glance at the crowd and then struck the ground with his hoof 29 times. "How many have straw hats?" Three taps: correct. "How many have felt hats?" Eight taps: correct.

A photograph was shown the horse of an officer who a few days before had been present in his uniform. Hans was asked if the man were present to-day. He indicated (always counting from left to right) the exact number of the officer in the semicircle. He was asked to tell the colors in the cap of a certain officer. One stroke of the hoof, then an interval followed by five strokes, thus pointing out red and blue, which corresponded to the respective numbers in the prismatic scale.

The duke of Mecklenburg held his watch up to the horse and said: "On

through a series of years, sought to develop as far as possible the faculties of this horse.

Having been examined by the celebrated student of animals, Prof. Kari Moebius, director of the zoological museum, by Minister von Stuck, minister of education, as well as by several leading generals in the army, it has been arranged to have the emperor witness this remarkable performance when, it is supposed, a scientific commission will be appointed, composed of expert psychologists and students of animals, whose report will be awaited with intense interest.

It must be added that this horse is not on exhibition to the public. Herr von Osten is well to do, and avoids publicity. Only by special permission, granted to a select few can the horse be seen. The picture shows at the left hand corner the blackboard, reckoning tablet, balls and number scheme used in the instruction.

AMOS W. PATTEN.

Noisy Modern Pleasures.
In every assemblage noise is synonymous with enjoyment. The average afternoon or evening party really reduces itself to a struggle between the human voice and a paid orchestra, as to which shall get the better of the other. The perspiring conductor urges his musicians on while the distracted guests exchange confidential shrieks as to the impossibility of "drowning that awful band."—Ladies Field.

He Took the Civilized Method.
"Went into a Chinese restaurant last night," said the first Chicagoan. "Fancy, the way them Chinamen eat boiled rice."

"Chopsticks, eh?" said the other. "Did they expect you to eat it that way, too?"

"Yes, but civilization's good enough for me. I just called for a knife and ate it right."—Catholic Standard and Times.

He Had One Experience.
The two hypochondriacs were exchanging confidences. "Were you ever bedridden?" inquired one. "Yes," replied the other. "When?"

"Three years ago, during a cyclone out in Kansas. The wind blew my bed, with me on it, a distance of seven miles before it let up!"—N. O. Times-Democrat.

A Gentleman of Leisure.
Mrs. Casey—"Where's your husband working?" Mrs. O'Flannigan—"He ain't workin'; he's on the police force."—Town Topics.

Beyond the Limit.
"Your worst enemy is whisky," said the parson to an incorrigible member of his flock. "But," protested the wayward one, "you have always told us to love our enemies."

"Yes," admitted the good man, "but I never told you to swallow them."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Good Advice.
Brigget—"Whyr, Master Tommy, phawther is th' matter?" Tommy—"I've hurt my h-hand in th' h-hot water."

Doesn't Play Golf.
"What yer doin' now, Tommie?" "Nothin'." "Ain't yer workin'?" "Nope." "I heard yer was callin' at de golf club?"

"So I in." "Well, ain't dat workin'?" "No, I only carry de clubs; de other fellows does de work."—Yonkers Statesman.

IMPRESSING THE INDIANS.

Simon Fraser's Methods With the Un-
tamed Redskins.

Even as late as the year 1800 there were Indians on the North American continent who had never seen or heard a gun, had never even tobacco smoke and were capable of worshipping the white men who controlled these wonders. The Rev. A. G. Morice tells of some of the adventures of Simon Fraser, who has stamped his name on Canada. Father Morice writes as follows: "On landing at Lake Stuart Fraser's men, to impress the natives with a proper idea of their wonderful resources, fired a volley with their guns, whereupon the whole crowd of Indians fell prostrate to the ground. To allay their fears and make friends to-
lacco was offered them, which, on being tasted, was found too bitter and thrown away. Then, to show its use, the crew lighted their pipes, and at the sight of smoke issuing from their mouths the people began to whisper that they must come from the land of ghosts, since they were still full of the fire wherewith they had been cremated. Pieces of soap were given to the women, who, taking them to be cakes of fat, set upon crunching them, causing foam and bubbles in the mouth, which puzzled both actors and bystanders. All these phenomena, however, were soon explained away, leaving profound admiration for the foreigners and their wares."

THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

How It Came to Be So Called by the
Explorer Magellan.

Magellan, practically the first to circumnavigate the world, set out from Spain in 1519 to find a western route to the famous Moluccas, or Spice Islands. Vague rumors of a Pacific Ocean were scattered through Europe. To test these Magellan, following the coast of South America, passed through the strait which now bears his name, formerly the strait of the Eleven Thousand Virgins, tossed all the time on a most tempestuous sea. Emerging into the broad waters on the west, he sailed northwest for three months and twenty days on a placid, almost untroubled sea, which he christened then and there Mar Pacifico, or Pacific Ocean, the name it will now forever bear. Notwithstanding its name typhoons in the west and elsewhere make this ocean as perilous a path as any other to those who tempt its vast expanse and comparative solitude. Magellan himself fell in the Philippines, but the Victoria came home to tell the tale. Drake was the first Englishman to sail on its wide waters.—London Standard.

BOOKWORMS.

Not the Human Kind, but the Grubs
That Tarnish Volumes.

Blades, in his interesting volume, "The Enemies of Books," has shown that several very real bookworms are undesirable tenants of old libraries, and he has studied closely several specimens sent him and described their ravages. Two grubs in particular richly deserve this name, the anobium, peritrix or eroditrix and the oecophora. The anobium, a small, light colored, brown headed grub, with a body like this ivory or transparent wax, bears a close resemblance to the white maggots of a Silken cheese. Working with a pair of strong jaws, like a steel bit, the grub begins at the wooden boards and if allowed will perforate the whole volume. The oecophora, similar to the anobium, except for the possession of six legs, is not unlike the so called deathwatch.

M. Pelgout asserts that he found twenty-seven volumes in one row pierced from end to end by a single worm tunnel. Mr. Blades doubts this, but has himself seen two volumes so treated, with no fewer than 212 distinct holes on one cover.

Garriek and the Bishop.

In the "Realities of Irish Life," by W. S. French, is this anecdote: "I have heard a story that upon one occasion the bishop of London asked the celebrated actor, Garriek, if he could explain how it was that he and his clergy failed to attract the attention of their audiences, although they preached every Sunday of the realities of the world to come, while he (Garriek) filled crowded houses with the most rapt attention, although they knew perfectly well that all he was saying was fiction. The reason is very plain, my lord," replied Garriek. "You deal with facts as if they were fiction; I deal with fiction as if they were facts."

Convincing.

The late Wilhelm Jordan used to be very much annoyed because of the constant tearing up of the streets in Frankfurt. One day he said to one of the men at work, "Why are you digging up the pavement again?" "Because a new water pipe is to be put in." But the old one was still quite good." "So was the old Nibelung Lied, yet you wrote a new one, Herr Doctor," retorted the laborer, with a laugh, in which Jordan joined.

Reason Enough.

"What! marry my daughter?" snorted old Gotzon. "Why, you must be destitute of all reason!"

"Yes," interrupted young Poorley, with refreshing candor; "I admit I am destitute, but that very fact is my reason."—Philadelphia Press.

Judicial Progression.

"What kind of sentence did the judge give the weather man?"

"Fah, followed by clearing; hard labor, changing to variable; bread and water toward evening; Sunday, soup."—Buffalo Express.

The Dragon Fly's Pass.

Any one who has watched a dragon fly sitting about the surface of small, reedy ponds or near the shores of large ones during the summer and early fall months has noticed its frequent dipping of the extremity of its long body in the water as it skims along. The dragon fly thus engaged is always the female, and every time she dips her body in the water she deposits an egg. The specific gravity of the egg is such that it sinks to the bottom among the weeds.

HABITS OF THE ANT.

The Stomper, the Walker and the
Tollit Before Work.

During sleep the ant's body is quite still. Occasionally may be noted a regular lifting up and setting down of the fore feet, one leg after another, with almost rhythmic motion. The antennae also have a gentle, quivering, apparently involuntary movement, almost like breathing. The quivering of the antennae was frequently proved by applying the feather end of a quill. The feather tip is lightly drawn along the back, stroking "with the fur." There is no motion. Again and again this action is repeated, the stroke being made gradually less. Still there is no change. The strokes are directed upon the head, with the same result. Then the feather is applied to the neck with a waving motion intended to tickle it. The ant remains motionless. Finally the quill is aroused by a sharp touch of the quill. She stretches out her head, then her legs, which she shakes also; then nearer to the light, yawns and begins to comb her antennae and brush her head and mouth. Then she clambers over her sleeping comrade, dives into an open gateway and soon has said "Good morning" to another tour of duty. He it will noted, however, that she has gone to work, as she and all her fellows always do, not only rested, but with her person perfectly clean!—H. C. McCook in Harper's Magazine.

AN ODD CHARACTER.

The Querer Frocks of An English
Peer and Clergyman.

Robert Stephen Hawker, poet and vicar of Sturton, England, was an eccentric person. In his younger days he used to dash the village physician's horse with stripes of paint until the animal looked like a zebra and then summon the physician hastily to an urgent case miles away in the country. Two elderly women whom he disliked he is said to have driven out of the town by sending all the undertakers in Plymouth to measure them for their coffins. His marriage, too, was out of the ordinary. It happened while he was at Oxford. His father told him that he could not afford to keep him there any longer. Hawker at once set out on the home of his godmother, Miss Charlotte Fane, twenty-one years his senior and the possessor of an annuity of £100. He is said to have "run from Stratton to Hode, arriving hot and brown," and proposed to her. She accepted him. He returned to Oxford a married man and won a fellowship. The marriage was a happy one. When his wife died Hawker wore at her funeral a pink hat without a brim. But this was in no disrespect to her memory. It so happened that it was his usual headgear at that time.

INDIA INK.

The Way the Hind Used in China
and Japan is Made.

India ink, much used in China and Japan for writing with small brushes in soft paper and made extensively in China since 250 B. C., consists of a mixture of carbon and gum, with the addition of a little musk or Borneo camphor to give it the characteristic odor. The preparation of this simple ink is by no means easy, for if the materials are not of the best quality and if the carbon is not as finely divided as possible an inferior ink will be the result. After the carbon and gum have been mixed the product has to be slowly and carefully dried. The high polish is said to be produced with tree wax. Europeans have produced ink equal if not superior to the genuine Chinese article. The reason why the manufacture has remained chiefly in eastern hands is an interesting one. The business instinct of the European maker prompts him to seize any opportunity of substituting cheaper raw materials and so lowering the quality of his ink, while the tendency of the Chinaman is to work on in the same groove, and in this case his lifelong conservatism is profitable.—London Mail.

Mozart Relics.

The small and old fashioned Mozart house is in the middle of Salzburg. It is with a feeling of respect, a visitor to the spot says, that one climbs the three flights of stairs and enters the room where Mozart was born. All the ancient pictures, the two old pianos and many relics belonging to the composer take one back to a hazy past. The only jarring note in this harmonious association of memories is that Mozart's skull is in a glass case in the center of the room, all that remains of him, since no one could ever distinguish his body in the mass of remains in the common pauper's grave wherein he was buried in Vienna.—London Globe.

CHEEK, PUSH AND CASH.

Three Essentials, Says a Cynic, to
Success in Life.

Fighting for cards to entertainments, pushing up by hook and by crook, giving dinners and dances (typewritten descriptions of which are given to any journalists who wish for them)—these things are essentially opposed to "that repose which stamps the caste of Vere de Vere."

These influences are very widespread. To "set on" is the great object of every one, and to get on one must drop as many refinements as possible. They "do not pay." This may seem cynical, but it is unfortunately true. Cheek, push and cash are the three essentials to success, and if the last be lacking the two former are necessary for its gain.

This is all false, unworthy. It is only the veneer of a butterfly class. The aristocracy is one with the upper middle classes in its rejection of these influences. Refinement is not dead among us, but it is overshadowed. Fame and serious people are killed by the frothy life that goes on about them. If it really brought enjoyment to its devotee it would be justified, but that it does not is simply evidenced by the discontented, artificial faces under the horribly pretty hats above the vulgarly elaborate dresses. Better things will come, better things exist now beneath this false surface, but the man who leads the drum can drown the strains of the violin. Just now the drum is very loud. Let us lower our voices and wait.—London Outlook.

NEW ZEALAND GEYSERS.

Among Them Is Said to Be the Big-
gest Spouter in the World.

Yellowstone park is reputed to have the most magnificent geysers in the world, but their reputation is based upon the statements of travelers who have never been to New Zealand and who know nothing of its natural wonders. Leaving Auckland by a fast express train, a journey of eight hours brings one to Rotorua, where may be seen the most splendid geyser which is probably to be found anywhere in the world. To give one some idea of the magnitude of the geyser I need mention only the height of some of the surrounding objects. Over the "Inferno crater," which contains a scolding lake of water, is a small shelter shed 150 feet above the plain. The surface of the water in the geyser basin when at rest is about forty feet below this plain. The height of the eruption must often be about 100 feet. This is by no means exceptional. Higher "shots" have been recorded. I have myself seen a shot computed at 120 feet. Some months ago the area of the basin was measured in a small boat by a Mr. Buckle and a guide. They found that the area is about two and a half acres, from which it may be inferred that this geyser may well be called the largest in the world. The geyser plays about twenty-two times each month, is very erratic and gives no warning when it is about to erupt. The theory is advanced that the basin is somewhat like a funnel and that when the water and stones are ejected the larger stones return and jam in the neck, thereby choking the outlet, so that an enormous pressure of steam must build up. When the pressure is sufficiently great to blow out the obstructions it naturally would eject water to a great height. The theory, however, is at best rather fanciful. This geyser is not the only one to be seen in the vicinity. Others may be mentioned, such as the Pohutu, Wairoa, Feather, Papakura and others, besides mud volcanoes—Scientific American.

ASIATIC TIGER PROVERBS.

A tiger's meal—a glutinous repast.
To face the tiger in his late great
bravery.
A winced tiger—cunning added to
power and ability.
After the Chinese the tigers—total
derivation of a country.
A tiger of wood—a harmless being
with a dangerous exterior.
To bring up a tiger and have him
turn upon you—ingratitude.
"Malignant" a man eater—a person
with an ungovernable temper.
A tiger with a broken back—rage
and fury which are powerless.
To let go the tail of a tiger—to avoid
one danger and encounter another.
To turn from a deer and meet a
tiger—the danger of too much caution.
Involved by a tiger—said of a man
who wishes to be concealed from his
creditors.
You must enter the tiger's den if you
would secure a cub—what is worth
having is not procured without risk
and trouble.—Washington Post.

Indians With Jewish Blood.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie had an idea that the Indians of the far northwest were partly Jewish in origin. From Lake Athabasca in 1781 he set out on the lead of an expedition "in a bark canoe twenty-five feet long, four and three-quarters feet beam, and twenty-six inches hold, with 2000 pounds of baggage and provisions and a crew of nine French Canadians. He reached the Pacific coast and returned. The aborigines he met were "for the most part possessed of strongly religious feelings," said he in his report. "With regard to their origin, all we are prepared to state after a careful survey of their languages, manners and customs is that they are undoubtedly of a mixed origin; come from the northwest and had commerce in their early history perhaps through intermarriage with people of Jewish persuasion or origin."

Gray Cues Hard to Find.

"Look around during your next exploration of Chinatown," says a close observer, "and see if you can find any Chinamen with a gray cue. I have seen gray haired Chinamen all right and one or two with fuzz on their faces which might by courtesy be called beards, but a gray cue never. A pool of the average cue is all make believe anyway, several inches of the end of it being composed of black hair."

"I have always suspected that there was more or less false hair about it, too; but that is of course a matter that cannot be determined by casual inspection. Such Chinamen as I have seen with gray hair have had black cues. It may be, however, that the ends of the cues, instead of being false, are dyed."—Philadelphia Record.

Southern Manchuria.

The St. James' Gazette says: "The rainy season in southern Manchuria is not so bad as it has been represented to be. Residents of long experience state that while there are days in which heavy falls of rain take place there are not many consecutive days in which torrential rains are experienced. When a really heavy downpour of rain of some hours duration occurs it is almost invariably followed by three or four weeks of splendid, dry, bracing weather. There is no drier summer climate in the world than that of southern Manchuria. The temperature in the shade is seldom above 88 degrees."

His Blunder.

"Yes; she and her husband have quarreled. It seems he told her she was just too sweet for anything since their marriage."

"Will?"

"Well, she was insulted, of course. That was as much as to say she wasn't just too sweet for anything!" always.—Exchange.

Leaving the Problem.

"Diddle, when you dinked those five carmen with your little sister did you give her three?"

"No, ma. I thought they wouldn't come out even so I ate one 'fore I began to divide."—New Yorker.

CONFIDENCE UNDER WATER.

How This First Essential to Success
May Be Acquired.

A person who is timid about the water can overcome the greatest part of the difficulty of learning to swim by the proper use of a wash basin.

The obstacle that nervous persons meet in the water is not the consequence of a dread of the water, but an involuntary spasm of the muscles of the face and throat. They cannot control the gasping, and consequently they often snap for breath when their mouths are under water. As the buoyancy of a human body is easily disturbed, a few pints or quarts of water swallowed in these involuntary gasping acts serve to sink a person who otherwise would float long enough for help to arrive.

Now, if a person afflicted with this involuntary fear of getting under water will thrust the whole face gently into an ordinary basin full of water every day and stay there as long as possible it will be only a short time before the gasping sensation begins to disappear.

Then the bathtub should be used, so that the bather, lying full length, can immerse the entire head. At first this will bring back all the old frightening sensations of suffocation, but the attacks will be of short duration, and within a few days it will be found that the total immersion can be maintained for almost a full minute without discomfort of any kind.

Once a person has learned how perfectly comfortable one can be under water the first great step has been taken toward learning to swim.

Many otherwise good swimmers have never really acquired this calmness under water. The result is that when such a swimmer is caught in an undertow or a swirling current his confidence leaves him as soon as he feels himself dragged under the surface. Instead of diving or remaining motionless and so preserving his breath he gasps involuntarily and naturally awakes water, and the choking sensation at once forces him to exhale what breath he has left and gasp again.

Confidence under water should be the first lesson in swimming.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

There is a type of man who doesn't know he's a fool. He is always a fool. This is finally said of every secret: "I don't see how in the world it ever got out."

THE POWDER WORKED.

An Invention That Proved Too Much
of a Success.

A certain inventor once hit upon the happy device of desiccating eggs. He turned dozens and dozens of eggs into a powder that you might carry in a pill box. All you had to do when you wanted an omelet or a scramble was to drop a pinch of the powder into water. A teaspoonful of the stuff would swell up to fill a quart tin, and half a cupful would be enough for the meal of a company on the march. Now, this inventor by diligent effort succeeded in making himself known to a great man in a European country, a man who moves armies by the croaking of a fencer, so to speak. The great man was delighted with the desiccated egg scheme, and a box of the powder was sent to him so that he might try it on the army. Fate, however, decreed that it should be tried on the dog. It lay open on the great man's study table, and there the dog nosed it out. He licked up the powder, an amount of it that forty conscientious fencers could not replace with a month's hard labor, and he liked the taste of it. It made him thirsty, however, and he swallowed nearly a gallon of water to assure that thirst. The powder immediately began to do what it was expected to do when water struck it, and before the eyes of the great man that unhappy dog swelled up and swelled up till his seams gave way. Just forward of the port team he sprang a leak. This is a perfectly true story. The poor dog actually burst. That particular invention has never been recommended to the war office.—Washington Post.

VULCANO'S VOLCANO.

A Natural Weather Prophet and In-
fallible at That.

As a natural weather prophet, and infallible at that, the volcano on the island of Vulcano, twelve miles north of Sicily, in the Mediterranean, is believed to hold the record. The following is from an account of a dinner given by the Geographical Council (Club of England) in 1883: "Captain Wharton, the hydrographer to the admiralty, told how he had once anchored in very deep water on the east side of Vulcano, the southernmost of the Lipari Isles, but that he had kept up steam with the intention of being off immediately if the wind changed to the east. He mentioned this to an Englishman who lived on the island and was in charge of some borax works. 'But' said the man, 'there is not the remotest chance of the wind going around to the east without full warning.' What warning? asked the other. 'Oh,' was the rejoinder, 'the volcano always warns us.' The volcano?' said Wharton. 'Yes, the volcano.' A 'fumarole' always emits a whistling sound before the east wind begins to blow.' Shortly after this Wharton was looking at Strabo and to his astonishment, found that that writer mentions the fact. The Englishman had never heard of Strabo in his life. Strabo died as an old man about 25 A. D., so that this excellent 'fumarole' must have been giving its warnings well nigh 2000 years at least."

GALVANIC SOAP

Does not, possibly, have any electrical properties, but it does imprison a wonderful power which is evidenced by the results it accomplishes on Wash-day.

All sorts of theories have been advanced but the real reasons are simple.

Pure Material.

Application of scientific principles in the composition.

Knowledge gained by 40 years' experience in soap-making.

A trial will convince you that GALVANIC will do twice the work of an ordinary soap.

When making your Fall improvements you will find one or more rooms in need of


WALL PAPER

The place to secure up to date designs and handsome patterns is at the store of

J. J. REARDON

DRUGGIST

RHINELANDER WISCONSIN



A DISCRIMINATING MAN always learns which is the best when it comes to drinking beer. Pure beer is a tonic and an invigorator. The sedative properties of hops combined with the healthful qualities of malt makes it a food as well as a tonic and nerve medicine. When you need something for an appetizer or nerve soother, try Rhinelander Beer.

TRY OUR MALT TONIC. IT BUILDS YOU UP.

RHINELANDER BREWING CO.

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No. 6—11:22 p. m.—Daily

No. 20—1:12 p. m.—Sunday only

No. 22—4:45 p. m.—way freight, D. ex. Am

NORTH BOUND ARRIVE

No. 5—11:22 p. m.—Daily, except Sunday

No. 17—1:32 p. m.—Daily, except Sunday

No. 11—2:25 p. m.—Daily

No. 21—2:50 p. m.—Sunday only

No. 23—5:05 a. m.—way freight, D. ex. Am

June 25, 1903. W. C. RIVER, Asst. Prop.